PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND
Milk

No. 54,011.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	INDIA	7911
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294		
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10513		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan. Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
LEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,983	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,983	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5690	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	29th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,060 or £72.
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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	28th January.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	28th Jan.	11 a.m. P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur.	31st Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LIMASA	2,170	Frid.	1st Feb.	7 a.m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 31st Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo outthrough bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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28th *January*, 1907.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE, (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907
D. BALDINO	4,360	D. Costa	15th Mar. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,600	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	6,000	G. Dedero	17th Feb. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Beisto	17th Mar "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dedero	17th Apr. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†930	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 15	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 22	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,253	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb. 2	" 14	" 23	March 26
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	" 11	" 24	March 9	" 24
†	City of London *	9,600	" 23	March 4	" 15	April 16
**	City of Karachi	3,547	March 1	" 12	" 22	March 30
†	City of Carthage	5,534	" 9	" 23	April 4	April 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	" 16	" 31	" 13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	April 16	April 21	May 2	May 9
‡	City of Agra	4,908	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,447	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Narimar, Hyderabad Deccan.

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UNIVERSAL SCISSORS,

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

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ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

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EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
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(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.
PROFITS:
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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

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Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
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STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
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A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

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Entebbe.			

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000
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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Liaoyang	Hankow	Newchang	Osaka
Lyons	Hongkong	Port Arthur	Tokyo
New York	Tientsin	Mukden	Nagasaki
San Francisco	Peking	Tairen	Bombay
Honolulu	Antung	Chefoo	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $2,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
HURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Wild Animals.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT. } THURSDAY
GRAND OPENING NIGHT. }
GRAND OPENING NIGHT. } JANUARY 31ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Mangement have much pleasure in announcing to the Public of Bombay the engagement and first appearance of

THE MARVELLOUS FRANTZ TROUPE.

Up-to-date Lady and Gentlemen Acrobats (7 in number) in their refined Drawing-room Entertainment, pronounced by the London Press as Marvellous and Astounding.

THE ONE SUPREME STARTLING SENSATION OF THE ARENIC WORLD:

DIAVOLO Looping the Loop on a Bicycle.

Messrs. JEAN and PAUL RAGOUL with their Trained Tigers and Bears,

Comprising the greatest up-to-date Animal Act in the World,

THE COLLINS PRINCESS QUARTETTE,

Acrobatic Song and Dance Artistes with all the latest London Successes,

THE WHEELERS! THE WHEELERS!!

Champion Trick Cyclists and Whizz Riders

CECILE AND FRANCOIS:

America's Premier Acrobatic Dancing and Speciality Artistes.

THE ELECTRIC TRIO:

JENNIE, WILLIE AND NELLIE HARMSTON-LOVE.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE FAVORITE HORSEMAN:

JOHN WELBY COOKE.

ELDERITA

In Europe's Latest and most Sensational Equestrian Act,

AND

20 OTHER FAVOURITE ARTISTES 20

FIRST MATINEE. } SATURDAY
FIRST MATINEE. } FEBRUARY 2ND 1907.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS!

Children Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

Box Plan at the Circus, where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a.m. till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Full Box, 6 Chairs.....Rs. 20		Second Chairs.....	Rs. 2
Single Seat in Box ..... " 3		Stalls (carpeted seat)... " 1	
Dress Circle Chairs ..... " 3		Gallery (Natives only).. Ans. 8	

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE..... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB LOVE ..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON ..... *Agent.*

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS:

LEARNERS: 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE: 10 A.M.

INSTRUCTOR AND INSTRUCTRESS PRESENT FOR GIVING LESSONS.

GENERAL SKATING:

6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS:

THURSDAY EVENINGS: from 6 to 8.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE

SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

ELYSIUM RINK.

A QUADRILLE PARTY
FRIDAY 1ST FEBRUARY
Dancing from 9 to 12 o'clock
There will be no skating on this occasion.
ADMISSION two Rupees.

NOTICE.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

By order of the Official Assignee AND With the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE IS

OFFERED FOR SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to be completed by August 1st, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian:—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered, and to quote rate for each class as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed harwoods, the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F.O.R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Station after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Tenders should be returned filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, 15th March, 1907, and should be superscribed "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Quarkates, Sills, Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIE JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld., Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

TELEGRAMS:—"BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

READY IN FEBRUARY.

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY 1907.

AN ENDLESS SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

Price, Rs. 25 Cash; Post Free Rs. 26-2.

Containing complete information regarding the Provinces of—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oude, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Mysore and Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and the Native States of India.

Official, Law, Educational, Ecclesiastical Railway and Newspaper Directories, for the whole of India.

Coloured Railway Map of India, three large Plans of Calcutta, Coloured Maps of Calcutta, and Environs; Bombay and Environs; Madras and Environs.

NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A

THACKER'S DIRECTORY.

BOMBAY RACES.

13TH, 16TH, 18TH, 20TH & 23RD, FEB. 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that THIRD and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1907.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE FORT PREMISES

OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE BEEN

ENTIRELY REARRANGED

and the whole of the Building has been brought into use as

SHOW ROOMS

WHICH ARE NOW

THE BEST APPOINTED

AND MOST

COMPLETELY STOCKED

IN THE WHOLE OF

INDIA.

GROUND FLOOR.

***North Side*—**

Dispensary, Surgical and Chemical and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Toilet Requisites, Photography, &c.

***South Side*—**

Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, Wines.

FIRST FLOOR.

***East Side*—**

Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Silver Goods, Clocks.

***West Side*—**

Stationery, Fancy Goods, Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Materials, and General Stationery sundries.

SECOND FLOOR.

China, Glass, Hardware, Lamps, Guns, Ammunition, Gymkhana, and Sporting Kit, Household Requirements Generally.

THIRD FLOOR.

The Company's Registered Office.

TO ENSURE THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS

A LIFT

has been built which will carry Customers to all floors and

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS

have been fitted throughout the Establishment.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "MOLTKEFELS," N Sheds Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 28th January, 1907.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 28th February, 1907, at 6-30 P.M.

SYDNEY COPE,
Hony. Secretary.

26TH JANUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bandra Municipality will be held in the Municipal Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, 1907, at 6-45 P.M., Standard Time, for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Secretary's report dated the 24th January, 1907, on the applications of voters received by him under rule 8 (1) of the District Municipal Election Rules. The consideration of the applications is as per Rule 8 (3) and (4) of the Election Rules.

R. R. DADINA,
Vice President,
for President, Bandra Municipality.

N.B.—The Secretary's report on the above applications with the Statement embodying qualifications or otherwise of each applicant can be seen at the Municipal Office during Office hours.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Bandra, January 26th, 1907.

THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPG. WG. AND MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Company have at their meeting held on the 8th instant resolved to make the First Call of RupeesOne Hundred per share to be due and payable on the 15th day of February, 1907, at the Registered Office of the Company.

The Shareholders are therefore requested to pay on or before the 15th proximo at the Registered Office of the Company in the Whiteaway and Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, the amount of the call so becoming due on the number of shares held by them respectively.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE JIVANDAS & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,

BOMBAY 28TH JANUARY, 1907.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN METRE GAUGE MIXED TRAINS BETWEEN HYDERABAD AND MANMAD.

COMMENCING from 1st February, 1907, this Company's Nos. 32 and 34 Down Mixed Trains will leave Manmad at 4-30 and 14-0, Aurangabad 9-13 and 18-48, Jalna 11-50 and 21-22, Nizamabad 23-14 and 8-46, Secundrabad 6-30 and 16-0, and arrive Hyderabad 7-15 and 16-25, respectively.

Nos. 31 and 33 Up Mixed will leave Hyderabad at 9-20, as at present, and 18-50 (or 20 minutes later), Secunderabad at 10-26 and 19-45, and arrive at Manmad at 16-10 and 21-50, respectively.

No. 32 Down Mixed from Manmad connects with the Bombay to Calcutta and the Bombay to the Punjab Mails, as well as Passenger Trains to Bombay, and on arrival at Secunderabad connects with the Up Mail Train to Wadi, where passengers will catch the G. I. P. Mails in both directions.

No. 34 Down Mixed from Manmad connects with the Punjab to Bombay Mail and Passenger Trains from Bombay, also Dhond to Manmad, Bombay to Khandwa and Calcutta to Bombay Mails.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, SECUNDERABAD, (DECCAN), Dated 17th January, 1907.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS, (CITY AND HALL LINES,) HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 1st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, F. P. Bales of Cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain, seeds, cottonseeds, bundles of bagging, jagree, bars, luggage, juari, bajree, wheat, linseed teel seed, iron goglas iron bar cylinder soap linseed oil, cigars, hats, coal tar, picking cotton, old record and waste papers, heaps of loose grain sweepings and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 28th January, 1907.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & CO.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY,

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.

T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.

CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.

GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.

MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:

Messrs. BRANDON & CO., VICTORIA TERMINUS, AND Messrs. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders, Free from mercury. A fully proved success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE BOMBAY.

NOVEL LIST.

Colonial Editions.

Paper. Rs. 1-12, Cloth Rs. 2-4 each.

THE FAR HORIZON. By Lucas Malet.
A BOY'S MARRIAGE. By Hugh Selincourt.
DIANA & DESTINY. By Charles Garvill.
FISHERMAN'S GAT. By Edward Noble.
THE SOUL STEALER. By C. Ranger Gull.
FORTUNES A-BEGGING. By Tom Gallon.
THE SHADOW OF THE LORD. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
THALASSA. By Mrs. Baillie-Reynold.
LISTENER'S LURE. By E. V. Lucas.
KNIGHTHOOD'S FLOWER. By John Bloundelle Burton.
SKIPPER. By Gilbert Watson.
THE DOCTOR OF CROW'S NEST. By Ralph Connor.
AT THE SIGN OF THE PEACOCK. By K. C. Ryves.
EIGHT GUESTS. By Percy White.
THE SECOND BOOK OF TOBIAH. By U. L. Silberrad.
BURNT SPICES. By L. S. Gibson.
THE DREAM AND THE BUSINESS. By John Oliver Hobbes.
GROWTH. By Graham Travers.
THE MARRIAGE OF AMINTA. By L. P. Truscott
SIR NIGEL. By A. Conan Doyle.
AS YE HAVE SOWN. By Dolf Wyllarde.
CHIPPINGE. By Stanley J. Weyman.
A MORGANATIC MARRIAGE. By Carlton Dawe.
A LADY OF ROME. By F. Marion Crawford.
THE PORTALS OF LOVE. By Violet Tweedale.
SILAS STRONG. By Irving Bacheller.
THE HEIR. By Sydney C. Grier.
THE CRUISE OF THE DAZZLER. By Jack London.
THE HOUSE OF ISLAM. By M. Pickthall.
THE YOUNGEST MISS MOWBRAY. By B. M. Croker.
THE WHITE HOUSE. By M. E. Braddon.
SABA MACDONALD. By "Rita."
WHITE FANG. By Jack London.
THE TEA-PLANTER. By F. E. Penney.
MADE IN HIS IMAGE. By Guy Thorne.
THE UNGUARDED TAPER. By H. P. Lewis.
A LITTLE BROWN MOUSE. By E. Marie Albanesi.
THE FIELD OF GLORY. By Henry Sienkiewicz.
A PRINCESS OF VASCOVY. By John Oxenham.
THE LADY EVELYN. By Max Pemberton.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOOKSELLERS &c., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, whatnots bookstand, cupboard, almyrah chest of drawers, dressing, washhand writing tables, Hammond Universal Typewriter.

Special Portmit lens by Voigtlander and Sons.
1 stand camera, ½ size, by Godolph with Dalmeyer stigmatic lensand accessories.
1 hand camera, post card size, Kodak, No. 3 A, with accessories.
1 complete amateurs' outfit for photagraph.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, contents of book packets and parcels remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter office beyond the prescribed time consisting of books, stamps, silver ornaments, metal watches, spectacles, defaced stamps, sample pieces of cloth, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several new and second-hand bicycles,
1 rubber tyred victoria,
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 double seated brougham.
The property of a gentleman going home—
1 rubber-tyred light victoria with pole and shaft by the Press Fort Coach Factory, in good order,
1 set plated mounted double harness by Dunnett, made to order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1907, at their rooms, at 3-30 p.m., by order of the Administrator-General, Bombay, and Receiver of the property of Bai Hawabai, the effects of the deceased, consisting of gold coins, gold rings and ear rings, small pearls, silver lockets, toe rings, bangles, goongries, a lot of silverware such as cot, cradle, chairs, snuff boxes, spittoon, plate, pots, cups, lampstands, rose bottles, vatkas, rings, spoon, cottons and silk wearing apparels, copper and brass pots, wooden and tin boxes, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 28TH, JANUARY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture of the latest design rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one large telescopic dining table, with iron srew dining room chairs, large sideboards, drawing room suites lined with velvet cushion, Chesterfield sofas, drawing room, large size cabinets single and double door mirror almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one teak and blackwood revolving top, writing table with master key, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of S. A. Nathan, Esq. (changing his residence.)

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1907, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Top Floor of the Elphinstone College, next to Army and Navy, and opposite the King Statue, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood. made to order household furniture by Roberts and others. rich glass, crockery, and platedware, large dining table and chairs. large side-board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and ornaments, marble top centre table, Parsian and Brussels carpets. hanging, table and hall lamps, large writing table, large size glassdoor book presses. one lot valuable, books containing encyclopædia, novels, science, etc., rich oil painting and oleographs, single and double bedsteads dressing and wash-band tables, reclining sofas, gass-door almyrahs, cloth and hanging presses. bicycle large cooking stove, China matting copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of M. Macmillan, Esq., Principal, Elphinstone College.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1907, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4, Queen's Road behind the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboard, dumbwaitars, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments. rich pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned ehonized Cottage piano by S. Rose and in very good order, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double beadsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Lieut. Col. G. S. Hogge, 113th Infantry.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 28th JANUARY, 1907.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crapes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

BOILER.—FOR SALE one Boiler in excellent condition, used 18 months only, 150 pressure guaranteed Size 30x7, By best English Manufacturer. For full particulars &c. Apply No. 1589 J. Advt, Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pah Mail Budget" in size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 13-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

EARLY DELIVERY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BRANARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Bawree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

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PROGRAMME.

1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.
The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses, is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.
A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant: "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, not a foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

3. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.
Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated"—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

4. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.
Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

5. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.
Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

6. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.
The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

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SERIAL STORY.

A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

HOLLOWAY—PHILLIPS—January, 19 at the Church of the Holy Name, Bombay, by the Rev. Father Faulke, Charles E. Holloway, N.-W. Ry., to Daisy Phillips, only child of the late John Wilkin Phillips and Mrs Phillips of Clapham.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOSSELYN—January 23, at Victoria Crescent, Madras, the wife of John Josselyn, of a daughter.

NICHOLL—January 22, at Rockville, Darjeeling, the wife of B. V. Nicholl Esq., I. C. S., of a daughter.

PUGH—January 19, at Surgeon-Captain S. E. Falconer's residence, "Egmore Castle," Egmore, Madras, the wife of William Addington Pugh, Sergeant-Instructor, Burma Rifle Volunteers, of a daughter.

SMITH—January 22, at Aucklands, Ootacamund, the wife of Cecil A. Smith, Madras P. W. D., of a son.

WROUGHTON—January 4, at Jubbulpore, the wife of A. C. Wroughton, 1st S. Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MCDOUGALL—KNIGHT—January, 23 at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, John McDougall, Dotol Tea Estate, South Sylhet, to Winne, daughter of Robert Knight, Esq., J. P. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MACKENZIE—POPE.—January, 23 at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., assisted by the Rev. Father Van de Mergel. S. J., Georges Henry Louis Mackenzie eldest son of Augustin Ormsee Mackenzie, and grand son of the late Sir George Mackenzie, seventh Baronet of Coul, Strathpeffer Rossbire to Lillian Mary, eldest daughter of R. R. Pope, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, Alipore.

DEATHS.

ALLAM—January 22, at Vizagapatam, the wife of Sergeant-Major Wm. Allam, East Coast Volunteer Rifles, aged 35 years.

CORERA—January 19, at Tuticorin, of peritonitis, Mariammal Pereira Corera, wife of Mr. J. N. Corera, Broker of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Virudupatti.

RONALDSON—January 24, at Madras, Kenneth Andrew, the infant son of Allan and Alice Ronaldson, aged 20 days.

THOMSON—January 16, at Titaghur, Alexander Thomson, aged 33 years.

WALTERS—January 23, Thomas Walters, late Outdoor and Weighbridge Inspector, B. I. R., Jamalpur.

WOOD—January 18, at Simla, Emma Charlotte Louisa, widow of the late Thomas Wood, Controller of Accts., F. W. D., and eldest daughter of the late W. de Hte Phillips, for many years, Asst. Judge Advocate, Bengal Army.

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THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.; High water, 10-38m., 11-43h; Low water, 4-53m., 4-35h.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

Wesleyan Synod—Address by the Rev. J. D. Coutts, Colaba, Wesleyan Church and Meeting of Praise and Thanksgiving, 6-45.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual fair at Khoja Durga, in Tindel Street, commenced on Saturday and lasts for five days.

A FRENCH PARSI LADY'S GIFT.—Mrs. Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Parsi General Hospital Fund, which, with further donations, totals Rs. 6,73,828.

CHIEF JUDGE, SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Rustomji, Merwanji Patel, M. A. L. L. B., Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, will retire from the service in April next.

LIFE MEMBERS, POONA VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Mr. J. F. Bambot, Mr. R. D. Munsafina, Mr. F. E. Karanjawalla, and Mr. K. R. Irani have been enlisted as honorary life members of the Poona Volunteer Corps.

REWARD TO A PARSI LADY DOCTOR.—Dr. Miss Heerabhai Contractor was presented with a beautiful pearl necklace by the Maharani of Shapura, for her successful treatment of the Maharani's long and serious illness.

A PARSI EYE HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY :—The Trustees of the Ardesir Hormusji Wadia Charity have decided to start a Parsi Eye Hospital in Bombay, which will be placed in charge of Cursedji Nusservanji Karanjia, R. C. S.

EDUCATION OF PERSIAN ZOROASTRIANS :—The Fund for the education of the Persian Zoroastrians now amounts to Rs. 30,312. The latest notable donations are Rs. 500 each from Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Bai Avabai Framji Petit, and Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Bharucha, respectively.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—The examination for the office of High Court pleader and of District and Subordinate Carts pleaders will commence in Bombay on the 4th prox. There are 39 candidates to appear at the former, and 286 candidates at the latter examination.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Muhloh" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

A BOMBAY DOCTOR.—Surgeon Captain Byramjee Burjorjee Paymaster, I. M. S., now attached to the Ajmeer-Nusseerabad Regiment, has passed the higher standard examination in India. Captain Paymaster is a son of Mr. Burjorjee Framjee, Paymaster, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in Bombay, now retired on pension

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S ILLNESS.—The *Parsi* is glad to be able to report that Sir George Birdwood's serious illness is being overcome by his own remarkable vitality and the skill of his medical attendant, Dr. Grey, formerly the Court physician of the Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. Sir George has reached the stage of early convalescence, but it will be some weeks before he is able to resume his full activities or to attend to any but urgent correspondence.

MATRICULATION PRIZES.—In the recent Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, Vanmali Sunderjee Vyas gets the vacant First Sir Jasvantsingjee scholarship. Miss Suloochana Ram Jawle gets the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama and the Bai Shirinbai Ratansha Parakh scholarships. Narayan Ishwarappa Kangle gets the Mrs. Gangubai R. V. Dhamnaskar scholarship.

DANGER OF ALIGHTING FROM A MORNING TRAIN.—Mr. Coroner Byrne held an inquest on Saturday at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu, named Mohanlal Nagindas. It appeared that the deceased, along with his wife and friends, came out from Ahmedabad to Bombay on Friday morning. In alighting at the Charni Road station while the train was in motion, he fell between the train and the platform and was crushed and run over by the wheels of the carriage. He was removed to the hospital where he died a couple of hours after his admittance. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Mr. Coroner Byrne held an inquest yesterday at the Church Gate Railway Station, concerning the death of one Krishna Maruti, a domestic, aged 12, living at Charniwadi. Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanji Gilder, ticket-collector at the Church Gate Station was on the down platform at about 10-20 a.m. on Saturday. He saw an up-train come in, stop and leave the station. Just after the train had left the station he saw deceased's dead body with head crushed, lying between the rails of the up-line where the train had stopped. He (the deceased) was dead. It was supposed that the deceased must have got out of the train, missed his footing, fallen under the carriage and sustained mortal injuries from the train while in motion. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A BOMBAY SOLICITOR'S INVENTION:—MR. H. R. HEMMING, formerly Bombay solicitor, is busily engaged in London just now says the "Parsi," in the exploitation of a new method of preserving by sterilisation all kinds of food that would otherwise become, in course of time, "unfit for human consumption." It has been left to the ex-Bombay soldier to teach Londoners that strawberries may be eaten in January, that oysters after months of incarceration may be swallowed with impunity; that delicious Devonshire cream may be put away in the cupboard for a twelvemonth and then consumed; that fish caught in 1906 may adorn the table, without offence, any time in 1907; and that pork can be protected for months from the insidious microbe. The "invention," would seem to be everything that its astute promoter promises; but the introduction of milk among the comestibles classified for treatment gives to the project a somewhat antiquated appearance says the "Pioneer." If, however, there is anything really sound and good in this new enterprise, Mr. Hemming will, of course, reap his reward.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT WADHWAN.—A correspondent writing on Saturday, says :—Yesterday, in honour of the Birth day of His Highness the Thakore Saheb, the annual Prize Distribution was celebrated—a function pertaining to the Daji Raj High School, the girls being made the recipients on the previous day—in the New Palace in the midst of a large assemblage of distinguished persons—both local and from the Wadhwan Civil Station. The Head Master's report, as usual, opened the ceremony and was followed by Recitations of boys who did great justice to their tasks. The most remarkable feature, moreover, was the last item of the programme when, after duly consigning prizes to respective winners and adding the "Samaldas English Prize" of Rs. 25 cash to the whole lot, given by the present popular Dewan Saheb, H. H. the Thakore Saheb, assented by a long speech his kind and fostering care of education as an enlightened ruler of Wadhwan State To be brief, the advice that flowed as grace from the royal chair embraced the following main issues :—

Tendency towards onesided Education which results in making "Supply exceed the Demand" so that learning (not Education) becomes less remunerated day by day. As an alternative, therefore necessity of Industrial Education is keenly felt and this should be imparted. In consonance with the aptitude of students, and not by violating nature based upon ancestral or hereditary avocation. Going to England or abroad against the wishes of parents was tantamount to training themselves into impertinence and an ultimate for getting of their real social position. As a preventive of this awkward feature religious education must form an essential part of school education, by virtue of which they should be taught secular principles of morality headed by "Clamover for praise is a defect in merit." Lastly H. H. alluded to the possibility of Free Primary Education in Kathiawar." After usual distribution of Pan Gulab to the European and Native guests, the assemblage dispersed.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—On Sunday before last, two girls named Maini and Ramani were married and the thread ceremony of 17 boys of Brahmin, Lohana, Rajput and Gujar Sutar castes was also performed. On the occasion the following donations were received from several gentlemen in aid of the above Institution as well as in the form of presents to the above girls and boys :—Donations in honour of the above occasions, Sheth Bhagwandass Vishram for all the expenses of the marriage and thread-ceremonies and for feast to all the inmates of the Institution and to the persons connected to the bridegrooms, Rs. 250; Sheth Nensay Dongersi Insurance Broker, one silk sarry, worth Rs. 30, and a pair of earings, worth Rs. 50, for the brides, Rs. 80; Gow Swami Shri 107 Shri Gokulnathjee Jeewanlalji Maharaj Moti Havchiwala, Rs. 100-4; Sheth Ruttonsi Mulji, J. P., for clothes, &c., Rs. 50; Rao Bahadoor Keshoji Nathoo Sailor, J. P., for clothes &c., Rs. 40; Sheth Hansraj Haridass othes, &c. of Rs. 35; Donations in aip of the Orphanage on the occasion Gow Swami Shri 107 Shri Gokulnathji Jeewanlalji Maharaj Moti Haveliwala, Rs. 112-12-6; Sheth Govindji Bhanji and one Hindoo gentleman Rs. 51 each Rs. 102; Sheth Matoobhai Visanji, Rs. 50; Sheth Morarji Valji, Valji Sunderji, Damodar Haridass and a Vaishnawa gentleman, through Sheth Damodar, Rs. 25, each Rs. 100; Sheth Madhawdass Morarji, Vasanji Khushal Hemraj, Parmanand, Madhawji Dayal, Rs. 20 each, Rs. 80; Sheth Madhawji Jaisang, and Damodar Bhagwandass, Rs. 11 each, Rs. 22; Sheth Lalji Morarji, Lakhmidass Gordhandass, Dharamsey Naranji, Vishram Dhanji Kapadia, Hemraj Kanji, a Hindoo gentleman, V. O. Chandamlaram Madrasi, Chunilal Nagindas, Ruttonsi Kirpal, Haridass Shamji, Bai Jasodabai (widow of Vithaldass Meghaji), Rs 10 each, Rs 110; Miscellaneous Rs. 128-8.

Dr. Leather, the Imperial Agricultural Chemist, will act for Mr. Coventry, Director of the Pusa Research Institute, who proceeds on long leave shortly.

HEALING BY FIRST INTENTION.

Festering, Poisoning and Disease Warded Off by Zam-Buk.

A medical journal says that keeping a wound free from microbes is a difficult task, even for a skilled physician.

The difficulty lies in the fact that the particular germ which causes festering and poisoning is always present in the skin of even healthy people is present in your skin now. The cut, bruise, burn, or scald that may befal you to-day or to-morrow will give that germ, and his countless companions, the chance to get troublesome unless you nip his marauding career in the bud by a prompt application of Zam-Buk.

The secret of Zam-Buk's clean, quick, and painless healing lies first in its power to kill the microbes. The special pest which makes a wound "take bad ways"—a very tiny fellow with a very long name—burrows deep, and is quite beyond the reach of carbolic washes and ordinary germicides. Zam-Buk is so pure, and so correct in constituency, that it soaks deep into the tissue, searching out and killlng the mischiefmakers wherever they may have penetrated.

Thus the first step to "healing by first intention" is achieved, and next Zam-Buk helps Nature to mend the tissue. Between severed flesh Nature always provides an invisible layer of lymph to help it to knit together, and the pure healing juices in Zam-Buk mix with this substance, causing the repairing process to proceed apace.

When there has been destruction of tissue as in the case of laceration, a "scrape," a scald or a severe burn—the hand-in-hand work of Zam-Buk and Nature is really wonderful. Zam-Buk having got the upper hand of the germs and nullified the effect of poisonous foreign matters, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation, new tissue cells are built in the wound just as a builder erects a new row of houses, and soon the place is covered with new healthy skin.

The importance of these facts to housewives, mothers, and breadwinners cannot be overestimated. To say nothing of pain and inconvenience needlessly borne, no one can afford to risk the disablement often caused by festering, poisoning or skin disease arising out of simple injuries. Zam-Buk is sold in Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 of any chemist. The Rs. 2-4 box is mor economical because you get nearly Fou times as much Zam-Buk for only two and a half times the cost.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk,

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 28th Jan. 1907.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEIT COINERS.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an appeal in a case in which Mavlisha *walad* Imamsha and five others were convicted by Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in December last, of possession of instruments and materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin,—section 235 of the Indian Penal Code; and of possession of counterfeit Queen's coin with the knowledge, when become possessed of it, that it was counterfeit,—section 243 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused were sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent, and four of them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, in default of which to undergo six months' further rigorous imprisonment for the offence under section 235.

The accused were seen by the Head Karkun, and Third Class Magistrate, Sangamner, proceeding together along the road from Sangamner to Akola. Suspecting from their dress and appearance that they were connected with the accused in another counterfeit coin case, he stopped them and brought them to the neighbouring village of Chikli, where they were detained. The Chief Constable of Sangamner came there later in the day, and they were then searched in the presence of a *panch*. On accused (1) were found copper change for 17 1/2 annas, a Myderabad rupee, and a piece of a file. On accused (2) there were Rs.113-12-0, genuine, copper change worth 7 annas, an iron ladle, a pair of tongs, and a small brass dish, also four pieces of a kind of white clay. Accused (3) had copper coin worth 16 1-2 annas and a piece of a file. Nothing was found on accused (4). Accused (5) had copper coin, and accused (6) two iron ladles, a piece of a file, and a piece of clay. Two counterfeit rupees and a piece of a file were also found concealed at the place where accused had been detained. The Chief Constable also searched the place where the accused had been found by the Head Karkun; and close by there, under some bushes, by the side of the road, eight moulds for preparing counterfeit rupees, one mould for preparing counterfeit half-rupee pieces and eleven counterfeit rupees (Queen's coin) were found. The accused admitted being taken to the village as alleged, but pleaded that the things found on them were kept for innocent purposes, and that they knew nothing about the counterfeit rupees and the moulds found on the road. There could be no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that the nine moulds for counterfeiting Queen's coin, which were found near where the accused had been stopped by the Head Karkun, had been in the possession of one or more of the accused, but were surreptitiously dropped under bushes, where they would be concealed, on the way to the village. This was corroborated by the statement of the Head Karkun that, while he was proceeding in front of them, he heard the clink of falling metal. There was no other reasonable hypothesis, said the Sessions Judge, for the finding of these moulds on the road. He also thought there could be no doubt that the ladles, tongs, dish, file, and pieces of clay, found on accused (2) and (6) were instruments and materials kept for counterfeiting coin. There was ground for believing that the accused formed a gang of counterfeit coiners, and they were all related and came from the same taluka in the Bijapur district. As regarded accused (4) and (6), the Sessions Judge concurred with the committing Magistrate in thinking that they had attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of their conduct in being members of this gang. At the same time, they had of course been led by their elders, and their criminality could not therefore be considered great. Mr. Fawcett held all the accused to be guilty under sections 235 and 243. Accused (1), (2), (3) and (5) were sentenced each to suffer five years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent, and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months for the offence under section 235. Accused (4) and (6) were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent. Under section 8 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Court directed that instead of undergoing their sentence, each of them should be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period of five years.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

GUARDIANSHIP OF A MINOR.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of a suit instituted by the Appellant Fakirawa Kom Basappa Harkuni, who was the original petitioner against the original opponents, the present respondents, Basappa Marihuchavanar and Fakirappa Surangi, in connection with the guardianship of the persons and property of the minor Gulkawa. Mr. Jathar appeared for the appellant the respondents being respresented by Mr. Nilkant Atmaram.

The Original suit was decided by the District Judge of Dharwar.

An appeal has been admitted in the High Court from the decision of the Lower Court. The grounds of objection to the decision appealed against are that the appellant is the nearest relative of the minor in her father's family and thus entitled to be the guardian of her property; that the evidence for respondent is wrongly believed; that the appellant's interest for the minor's welfare is evident from the fact that she has conceded the custody of the minor to her maternal grandmother; and that the evidence of the minor's father having been on bad terms with the appellants' mother is not reliable.

The Appellant is the half sister of the minor's father. It is admitted that the minor's father and his wife lived with the second respondent at Bardward for 3 years before his death. There he was attacked with plague and returned to his home at Umaehgi to die. He took the minor with him who was kept under the charge of the second respondent who continued to be the guardian of the person of the minor.

The question was as to the guardianship of the property. The second respondent was proved to be clearly attached to the minor. It is clear that the minor's father was on bad terms with the step mother, the mother of the appellant and that he left the village and went to live with his mother-in-law for this reason. The first respondent swears that the father originally committed the child and the property to his care on his death-bed and that it was he who made over the minor to the second respondent. Apart from this, the learned Judge was of opinion that the second respondent was in a better position to manage the property than the appellant who is entirely dependant on her husband's family and is more likely to look to their interests than those of her step-brothers child.

The learned District Judge therefore appointed the second respondent guardian of the person of the minor, and the first respondent guardian of the property conditionally, on his furnishing security for Rs. 500 for the discharge of his duties.

Against this decision the present appeal was made. After hearing both the Vakils and reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships held that the question involved was the consideration of the interest of the minor and the lower Court had given effect to that consideration. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

A LONELY WOMAN ROBBED IN A FIELD.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, have disposed of the appeal of Bala Bhewa Ramoshi, who had been convicted by Mr. C. Roper Sessions Judge of Satara, of committing robbery of ornaments from the person of Putala woman and sentenced to five year's rigorous imprisonment. The facts of the case, as found by Mr. Roper, appeared to be that Putala, was in a field, when the accused finding her alone, demanded of her the three necklaces she wore; she handed them to him, and he decamped with the booty. She raised a cry: accused was chased. He did himself for a short time in a thicket in a low ground; after a pursuit of a couple of miles, he was ultimately discovered, and apprehended. Putala said when he robbed her, he had an axe in his hand: there was no positive proof on the point. The ornaments were found concealed under a tree. He was brought to the Police Patel, with whom Putala's husband, Kondi Laxman Sane, had already lodged a complaint. He had one previous conviction of theft; this was committed about two years ago. In his appeal, he stated that all this was the outcome of a cock-and-bull story, concocted by Putala's husband in complicity with the Police, on account of the ill-feeling they bore to him: he accused their Lordship's that, truly speaking, he never committed the offence charged to him.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

THE TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Trial of Perrett.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, resumed hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Thomas William Ferrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the service of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of relaying the tramway track in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,654-8, Rs. 5,704, and Rs. 6,615.

Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleaders, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Binning and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Barristers-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Reginald Tyler and Charles H. Hannabuss, and Mr. Lane Barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Tramway Company.

Some more evidence having been recorded, Mr. Wadia read out the written statement of the accused. It was as follows: I have answered the questions put to me by the Court and have only to add the following to the answers:

1. The contractors' chits and all other papers used to remain in the office of J. G. White & Co. but not in my charge. When I left J. G. White's service I formally gave charge of everything in my possession to Mr. Tyler. It is untrue, as stated by Mr. Tyler, that he ever questioned me as to the excess of quantities of material supplied, as now alleged by him.

2. As regards Abdullashah Remanshaw, I beg to state that he had told me that he wanted to get contracts for his brother-in-law for the supply of material. I had referred him to Mr. Tayler.

3. At this distance of time it is impossible for me to state whence the thousand rupees notes traced to my account and Gibbons & Co's account came in. Gibbons and Co. did a large business and made large advances to people. Moneys used to be paid in from all quarters and several thousand rupees notes came in in a day, as a reference to the Bank account will show. Abdullashah Remanshaw used to take money from me from time to time on Promissory notes. As an old servant of mine I advanced him the moneys which he said he wanted to help his brother-in-law in his contractor's business. He used to return money to me from time to time and take away his Promissory notes. I am unable to state how many rupees in all I advanced to him, inasmuch as the Promissory notes which were advanced from time to time, have been returned to Abdulasbah, and nothing is now due to me by him.

4. The statements which Mahamedkhan Chand Khan and Abdulashah Remanshaw first made were made while they were under police influence and the statements which Abdulashah made in cross-examination were made to suit his defence to the charge now pending against him.

Mr. Wadia, in addressing the Court, on behalf of the defence, said the points for determination were (1) whether Mr. Tyler was entrusted with or had any dominion over the funds of Messrs. J. G. White and Co. lying at the Chartered Bank; (2) whether there was dishonest misappropriation of any part of such funds; and (3) whether the accused intentionally aided and abetted Mr. Tyler in any act of such dishonest misappropriation. The defence conceded the first point. The other two points bore on the three bills before the Court. These bills were initialled by the accused and it was suggested by one of the witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Tyler, who ought to have been in the dock instead of in the witness-box, that the whole of this business was conducted by the accused and that the bills were paid on the strength of the magic initials, T. W. P, no matter what quantity was received or alleged to have been supplied. The prosecution said that it was the duty of the accused to check these bills, that the only thing which Mr. Tyler and Mr. Hannabuss had to look to was whether these initials appeared on the bills or not. In fact, the case for the prosecution was that the two responsible officers, who came out from England, on large salaries, came here simply as machines for writing cheques and for calculations of mathematical items. They issued no written order to the accused. Mr. Walker distinctly stated that it was the duty of the superintendent to keep in touch, even with the most menial servant of the Company, and with the whole of the work outside. Still they were asked to believe on the evidence, of these two officers, who from their own evidence proved themselves guilty of gross negligence, that because the accused was the party to check the amounts and because there was gross exaggeration in the quantity paid for, the materials mentioned in the three bills were not supplied and that the accused was responsible for the misappropriation of the amount. The prosecution asked them to believe in the puerile suggestion that the superintendent of the company was practically blinded by the assurances of the accused that he signed the cheques without the least inquiry, and that after the whole thing was finished he found out that Rs. 69,000 had been paid where only Rs. 16,000 ought to have been paid. In order to show that the materials mentioned in the bills were not supplied, the prosecution pointed out that the quantity paid for was in excess of the quantity required to construct a certain length of the track and that certain currency notes which were paid to an alleged contractor of the Company had been traced either in the possession of the accused or to his bank account. Counsel submitted that none of those facts taken singly could prove the case for the prosecution. The accused could not be held responsible, as no stock was taken when he left the service, and no direct evidence had been adduced to prove that the quantities stated in the bills were not supplied. The question here was not whether Abdullashah could have taken contract or not, or whether Mahomed Khan could have taken a benami bill for Abdullashah, but whether the materials were supplied or not. He submitted that the prosecution had failed to prove their case. As to the currency notes traced to the accused Counsel contended that as the accused did money lending business, it was quite natural for him to receive those notes in the ordinary course of business. He asked the Court not to believe the evidence of Mr. Tyler, Mr. Hannabass, Mahomed Khan and Abdullasha as they were in the position of accomplices.

Mr. Weldon submitted that Mr. Wadia had missed the whole point. If the defence had proved that the quantity of material mentioned in the bills had been supplied, there would have been an end of the matter. Assuming that the material had been supplied, he asked where it had gone to? The evidence was plain. They had there rough bills made out by Abdulashah in favour of Mahamed Khan and initialled by the accused. Both Abdullasha and Mahomed Khan denied having ever supplied the goods. And yet the bills have the accused's initials. The curious thing was that the currency notes which were paid to Mahomed Khan on account of these bills were traced to the accused. This was the crux which the accused had to meet and Counsel submitted that he had failed to explain this.

The Magistrate reserved his decision till to-morrow.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chapman charged Alikhan Nathukhan, a Mahomedan, with importing two and a half tolas of opium into Bombay. Mr. McMullen, Chief Inspector of Opium, stated that on Friday afternoon the accused arrived in Bombay by sea and on his landing at the dock a preventive officer asked him if he had any opium in his possession. He said he had not and he was allowed to go. But on his attempting to pass out of the gate, a policeman stopped him on suspicion, searched him and found two and a half tolas of opium in his coat pocket. Mr. McMullen stated that if the accused had admitted before the preventive officer that he had that quantity of opium nothing would have been done as a person was allowed to three tolas of the drug with him. He was prosecuted because he tried to smuggle the opium. The accused was fined Re. 1.

Rapid progress is being made in laying the overhead cables for the Electric Car service at Cawnpore, which, it is anticipated, will be ready by the end of February.

Sir E. and Lady Locke-Elliot are staying at Government House, Calcutta. General and Mrs. Smith-Dorrien and Colonel and Mrs. Drummond arrived in Calcutta on 26th instant and stay at Government House.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Rights of Shareholders.

THE Court of Appeal has this week reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Scott, and has affirmed the right of shareholders to inspect and take extracts from the Register of Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay. Those interested in legal technicalities can read the judgments. For our part, looking at the question from a purely commercial and common sense point of view, we cannot sympathize with the judgment of the lower Court. A shareholder in a Company is a partner therein; and as such he surely has the right, unless barred by some express agreement, to ascertain the names of his fellow-shareholders. It is not maintained that any section of the Presidency Banks' Act voids the right of inspection in regard to shareholders of the Bank of Bombay. The contention put forward by Counsel, that the object of the demand for inspection was to annoy officials of the Bank, seemed to us quite beside the point and most contrary to all canons of business. Employes of a Company (including in this category, for the sake of our argument, Directors) are paid by the shareholders to conduct and supervise the operations of the Company. Part of the conduct of a business is to give all reasonable information to those interested therein, and the imputation of any motive of the sort suggested is surely beside the issue. Let it be clearly understood that we have no knowledge of the shareholder in question, nor of the motives which impelled him; but if business routine is to be interfered with by the consideration of imagined motives, it is obvious that matters would soon become extremely complicated. Apart from what appeals to us the common sense view of the postion, Section 55 of the Companies' Act states as follows :—

55. "The register of members, commencing from the date of the registration of the Company shall be kept at the registered office of the Company. Except when closed as hereinafter mentioned, it shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be open to the inspection of any member *gratis*, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one rupee, or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection."

"Every such member or other person may require a copy of such register or of any part thereof list or summary of members as is hereinbefore mentioned, on payment of two annas for every hundred words required to be copied."

"If such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, for every day during which such refusal continues."

"Every Director and Manager of the Company who knowingly authorizes or permits such refusal shall incur the like penalty."

"In addition to the above penalty, any Judge of a High Court may, by order, compel an immediate inspection of the register."

It is therefore evident that the Legislature, in granting such clear and definite rights—not only to shareholders but also to the public—to inspect registers of public Companies, considered such rights essential for the protection of shareholders and the public. The Presidency Banks have, it is true, a special Act to guide them in the conduct of their business: but it is surely supplementary to the Compaines' Act and by no means in supersession of it. Apparently, the Bank of Bombay has not so construed the law, as not only have the management attempted to defend their refusal to allow inspection of the Register, but we understand that Section 48 of the Companies Act, enjoins the filing with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, within fourteen days after the annual general meeting, of a complete list of all the members of the Company, with full prrticulars as to their addresses, occupations, and number of shares held. It would be interesting to know if this omission has the sanction of Government, or whether, if Section 55 of the Companies' Act applies to the Presidency Banks, the other sections do not equally apply! The matter requires elucidation, both in the interests of the public and of the officials, who, if they are disregarding the law, are liable to heavy penalties.—*Indian Investor's Referee.*

THE EDALJI CASE.

Sir A. C. Doyle's Investigation.

IN the first instalment of an article on the Edalji case, published in the "Daily Telegraph," on January 11 Sir A. Conan Doyle figures as a veritable Sherlock Holmes. After special investigation, he adduces a mass of evidence which he contends is overwhelming proof of the innocence of Mr. G. Edalji, of the charges of cattle maiming on which he was convicted in 1903.

The first of the points he adduces is that Mr. Edalji suffers not only from a high degree of myopia, but from marked astigmatism, which would render him so blind as to make it necessary for him to grope his way in the dusk. Sir A. Conan Doyle then proceeds to show the connection between anonymous threatening letters and sentences on walls proved to have been written by a servant-maid employed at the vicarage in 1888, where George Edalji, then 11 years of age, lived with his father, and later anonymous communications and publications.

Sir Conan writes:— "She and her friends were animated afterwards by bitter feelings of revenge; and there is good reason to believe that in this incident of 1888 is to be found the seed which led to the trouble of 1893-95 and the subsequent trouble of 1903. The 1892-95 letters openly championed her; the 1903 ones had no direct allusion to her but a scurrilous postcard on August 4 contained the words, 'Why not go on with your old game of writing things on walls?' this being the very offence the woman was charged with." The second series of letters which commenced in 1892 show a malignant diabolical hatred of the whole Edalji family displayed in such sentences as "I swear by God that I will murder George Edalji soon"—a frantic admiration of the local police real or stimulated religious mania and the intimacy of the writer with the names and affairs of the people in the district. The letters were accompanied by a series of the most ingenious hoaxes played on the Edalji family and these were followed by a forged apology in the public Press by "G. E. T. Edalji and Fredk. Brook."

"On March 17, 1893," continues Sir Conan, "this real or pretended maniac says in a letter to the father:—'Before the end of this year your kid will be either in the graveyard or disgraced for life.' Later, in the same letter the writer says:—'Do you think that when we want we cannot copy your kid's writing?' Within ten years of the receipt of that letter the 'kid,' or George Edalji, had indeed been disgraced for life, and anonymous letters which imitated his handwriting had played a part in his downfall. It is difficult after this to doubt that the schemer of 1893 was identical with the writer of the letters in 1903. At the end of 1895 this persecution ceased. Letters and hoaxes were suddenly switched off. From then till 1903 peace reigned in Wyrley. But George Edalji was resident at the vicarage all the time. Had he been the culprit there was no reason for change. But in 1903 the troubles broke out in a far more dangerous form than ever.

The first serious cattle outrage occurred at Wyrley in 1903. Between Edalji's arrest and trial a horse was disembowelled and the most diabolical deed of all was committed after his conviction. A rough miner named Farrington was convicted, upon entirely circumstantial evidence, and condemned to three years.

Sir A. Conan Doyle then proceeds to examine the letters being sent at this time. With reference to one postcard, after showing the impossibility from the post-mark of it having been sent by Edalji, he says :—

"It is certain then, that this postcard could not have been by him even had the insulting contents not made the supposition absurd. And yet it is included in that list of anonymous letters which the police maintained, and the expert declared, to be in Edalji's own handwriting. If this incident is not enough in itself to break down the whole case, so far as the authorship of the letters goes then I ask, what, in this world would be sufficient to demonstrate its absurdity?" He further points out that when men were posted all over the district and Edalji was sleeping in the same room as his father, with the door locked, an outrage was committed. On his clothes being examined a coat which he had not used was declared to be damp, and from two stains the size of a threepenny bit, which were not new, he was accused of "ripping up a horse with razor on a dark night."

Mr. Edalji was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, but released after having served three years. Since his release the Indian Christian Union of Great Britain and Ireland have presented a fresh memorial to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, asking for a free pardon.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday last, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was called to the chair on the motion of Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, seconded by Dr. K. R. Dadachanjee.

The business before the meeting was the appointment of three members of the Board of Accounts. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was proposed by the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, and seconded by Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee. Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar was proposed by Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare. Mr. Dhoonfal Dharamdas Saraiya was proposed by the Hon. Mr. K. S. Dixit, seconded by Mr. D. G. Padhye. All the three nominees were unanimously elected, and the proceedings terminated.

ON THE ROAD TO PECKHAM RYE.

An Apologetic Parody.

L'ENVOIE.

Oh! East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet—
And so t'is thus, when in the West, the East you long to greet:
But when you're West, t'is then the West, her choicest garb displays,
And so between the tricksy two, you're torn in various ways.

(1)

On the high road to the Oval, where the trams break off each way
Out to Brixton and to Peckham—there's a park when 'nippers' play:
There's a seat agin the side-walk, and a girl a sittin' there,
Where we used ter sit together, an' to take the evenin' air.

CHORUS.

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When the 'Tilling' busses ply,
You can ear them toot—toot—tooten,
As they thunder sw

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OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1907.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE Municipal Ward Elections on Thursday brought several surprises and disappointments, nowhere more remarkably than in the Fort Ward, where Dr. Sukhia headed the poll. Some of the elected we could very well have done without, while the absence of some of the rejected from the Corporation is a distinct loss. Dr. Sukhia is a member, much given to ventilating his views—which have little effect on the opinions or the votes of his colleagues; while Dr. Katrak, who came last on the list of candidates, was an unobtrusive member who did a great deal of useful work without making much noise about it. He fell a victim to his advocacy of the adoption of Standard Time and the conspiracy of a number of his opponents who made it their business to work against him. As we said, some time ago, we regret room was not made for him elsewhere, for a more disinterested, earnest and clear-headed Corporator has never sat in the Municipal Council Chamber. However he has issued his address as a Justices' candidate, and we believe he will receive a large measure of support. The election of Justices' representatives will take place within the next fortnight and the struggle will, we have reason to believe, be keener than it has ever been before—this as the result of the action of a combination of candidates for whom all European Justices are desired to "vote the whole ticket and to vote solid." Circulars have been addressed to the European Justices explaining the objects of the combination and the circulars have been anonymous. We regret this fact, for in a measure of the kind the utmost openness and straight-forwardness is desirable. The circulars are marked "confidential," but being without signature fail to carry the weight they otherwise might, besides inviting unscrupulous opponents to issue counter-circulars calculated to mislead the electors. For example, one has just been distributed substituting the name of one candidate for another. But, whether it is authentic and issued by the framer of the original notification, there is nothing to prove. We believe, however, we are right in saying that the second circular is genuine and that the list of candidates—still open to amendment by the way—for whom the European Justices are asked to vote, includes the names of Sir Sassoon David, Mr. H. C. Gell, Mr. F. C. Harrison, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Mr. Rustomji J. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Cowasji J. Readymoney, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati, Rao Bahadur Narayen T. Vaidya, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Haji Yusuff H. I. Sobani, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula and Mr. Taherali M. Kajiji—a very excellent list of energetic individuals.

In reply to the remark that surely better men than some of these could be found, we are asked where are they, among those who are willing to sacrifice time and trouble for the general well-being, and we confess we are unable to give a satisfactory answer—unless we search among those who put up as ratepayers' representatives or who are likely to be elected by the University, the Chamber of Commerce, or nominated by Government. There is not a name amongst the above list which might not have been selected by Government, but that is no reason why they should not risk approval and return by an electoral body. To the objection that the official element is too strong, we can offer no support, for instead of a Government official being less qualified to serve public interests than the every-day professional or business man, he is generally better qualified; and instead of his connection with Government rendering him undesirable we consider it a great advantage. Moreover, the official has had at one time or another, perhaps, at the outset of his career, to produce a certificate as to his integrity and moral character—which, alas, many of us had not. Moreover Government officials on the Corporation have no personal ends to serve and could not if they would, yet in the majority of cases they know what is necessary to produce efficiency in the executive; they know what is wanted in the interests of public health and order and public improvements, and how best and most expeditiously to obtain it. And looking carefully through the list which the European Justices are asked to support, we cannot discover one who is unworthy of general acceptance. There is not an idler or a babbler amongst them. It cannot even be objected that they are devoid of a stake in the city or that they are inexperienced. Every one has served the public in one capacity or another. Of not one can it be said that he has considered his personal interests in preference to those of the city—and that of itself is a sufficient ground for believing they will continue to do so. The names are not those of members of only one section of the community. They are proportionately representative of all classes and the assertion that the European element is seeking a larger measure of representation than it is entitled to, falls to the ground.

The severest critics of the circulars attribute their authorship to Mr. Harrison, the Accountant-General. We do not know, of our own knowledge, that they are right, and we do not find that Mr. Harrison has denied, or has sought to deny, the charge. The movement is referred to as a caucus. So be it. There is nothing opprobrious in the use of the term, though intended to be. The word came into being from the Caulkers of Boston who had a dispute with British soldiers, a little before the Revolution. Several citizens were killed and meetings were held at the Caulkers' house, or Caulk-house, to concert measures for the redress of grievances, and the effort to secure a redress of Municipal grievances is the outcome of a caucus. When the Liberal Party in England reorganised itself in 1884 their central agency was dubbed the Caucus, and Mr. Chamberlain, in one of his greatest speeches, not only adopted the term, but rejoiced in it. Before its introduction the Radical party to which he then belonged had no cohesion. He reminded his hearers that Napoleon III. told Mr. Cobden in conversation that private interests were like a disciplined regiment, while the public good was defended by a disorganised mob. The force of the democracy to be strong must be concentrated. It must not be frittered away into numberless units, each of them so preciously independent that no one of them can unite with another even for a single day. Mr. Chamberlain did not object to the caucus being called a machine. "Do you know" he asked, "what it is that the machinery does? It is a machine by which force is stored and transmitted and brought to bear with precision and irrestible force at the time and at the place where it is wanted. A machine does not make power, it only prevents it from being wasted." And that is precisely what the authors of the appeal to the European Justices seek to do; now, and what they aim at doing if their nominees are returned to the Corporation. They hold that if the public good, if the interest of the great majority is without discipline and without recognised leaders, it will be like a mob that disperses before the steady tread of a few policemen, or before the charge of a handful of cavalry. And in accepting the epithet in its fullest meaning they will endeavour to prove that the caucus is the servant of the public, not its master; the engine by which public opinion may be concentrated and its adequate expression effectually secured,. The nominees of the caucus, therefore, confidently appeal for support, pledging themselves to help forward any measure of true reform, to overthrow every abuse and to set their faces resolutely against any attempt to divert the machinery of Municipal Government to base uses—which Corporators of former days frequently succeeded in doing.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY. MEXICO has at last obtained her wish by the completion of the railway from Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, known on the Tehuantepec Railway, which promises to be so formidable a rival to Panama. It was expected that the construction would be completed in September and that the opening of the line would take place before the close of the year, but great difficulties stood in the way even after the final touches had been given to the two terminal points. The railway is another of the great achievements of Sir Weetman Pearson. The history of the line is as chequered even as its southern rival at Panama. The original idea was to join a waterway, and a survey was made in the sixteenth century during the reign of Philip II and it was not until 1880 that the idea of canalising the waterways of the Isthmus was finally abandoned. During the past century no fewer than twelve concessions for the route, many of them changing hands again and again, were granted and eventually annulled. At last in 1895, as the result of seventeen years' operations by various concessionaires, a railway was constructed, but it was, notwithstanding the difficulties in its construction, hardly a line to be proud of. It was recognised to be unfit for heavy traffic and the absence of accommodation for shipping at the terminals was a further and even a greater drawback to the prospects of the line, while the problem of its operation was still unsolved. In 1896 the Mexican Government passed an Act, authorising them to enter into contracts with a private firm for the exploitation of the railway and its terminal ports and the agreements were finally made in 1898 with the result that the route is now avaiable for traffic.

To appreciate how important this new route will be to commerce, it is necessary to compare it with Panama. The whole difference between these two lies in the fact that while the latter is to be a highway for vessels the latter is a railway route necessitating transhipment. On the other hand the saving in distance between New York and San Francisco will be 1,269 miles while twelve other lines will effect a saving of an average of fifteen hundred miles. Very careful calculations have been made as to the extra advantage to be obtained, by using the Tehuantepec route, from the shorter distance traversed. The ordinary freight steamer makes about two hundred and fifty miles a day, thus requiring about five days longer by Panama, assuming the time of crossing the two isthmuses to be the same. It will take a steamer about one day to pass through the Panama Canal and the freight about two days to pass over the Tehuantepec from ship to ship, still leaving four days to the advantage of the northern and shorter route, and it is held that the saving of time is equal to the saving of £2,500 on the Panama route with a five thousand ton ship. For the American railway traffic from New York to San Francisco the line will also be a competitor. Nominally the time taken for goods traffic between the points is twenty days, more often in actuality it is forty, and against this is the twenty-five days which the new route offers. The succees of the line would seem to be assured. The American-Hawaiin Line will now divide its steamers, now running *via* Maggelan from New York to Hawaii, into two fleets. The American-Hawaiian Line will now divide its steamers, now running between Hawaii and New York, *via* Maggelan, into two fleets, giving a regular service between San Francisco, Hawaii, and Salina Cruz on the Pacific, and Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic. The American-Hawaiin line, whose present dead weight carrying capacity is 76,000 tons, are now building two 12,000 and one 8,000 ton steamers, specially for service in connection with this route, and when these steamers are put into commission early this year, there will be a total dead-weight carrying capacity of this fleet, operating solely in connection with this route of 108,000 tons. In addition European fleets have agreed to run services direct to Coatzacoalcos while Salina Cruz will naturally get equal traffic on the Pacific side as far south as Valparaiso. One contract alone provides for the carriage from Honolulu of three hundred thousand tons of sugar annually, and there is in addition the actual Mexican trade which must benefit considerably.

PUBLIC HEALTH. We are glad to hear that Mr. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, has approved of a campaign against rats to be simultaneously carried out over large areas. This is the only system of warfare against plague carrying rodents that promises to be successful, and we shall watch the operations with interest. Already operations have commenced under the direction of Dr. Venis, officiating Health Officer, and they promise to be successful. At any rate if this system is not effective, nothing more can be done and the attempts for the destruction of rats may be abandoned as hopeless. All attempts to communicate disease to rats have failed since Colonel Weir in 1896 attempted under the advice of Professor Haffkine to use the microbe known as the Virus Danysz. It killed the rats eating it, but the microbe did not communicate the disease to others. This was before Plague was generally known to be in Bombay and rats had become a serious commercial nuisance swarming all over the City from the Docks. Afterwards at the invitation of Colonel Weir a series of experiments, extending over years, was continued by Professor Galhitti under the advice of Professor Lustic, but they were all unsuccessful in giving the rats a communicable disease. We think the Municipal Commissioner has done quite right in concerting measures on a large scale simultaneously in large areas, as although the health of the city is favourable, the outlook in April is far from hopeful, We shall not be surprised if severe epidemics of plague and cholera occur. The recrudescence of cholera last year, notwithstanding the excellent water supply, is the most surprising incident in the sanitary history of the City. There is still a strong predisposition towards choleraic disease which will probably intensify in April.

A COTTON COMPENDIUM. A WONDERFUL compendium of information upon the textile and engineering industries of India, and particularly those of Bombay, is given in the spacious directory issued by Mr. C. D. Kerrawalla, a Bombay engineer, who was the only motorist who can show a cup won in the motor trials last year. The advertisements in the book alone should be an invaluable guide to the progress of the allied industries of India, and the vast mass of detail concerning mills and mill-owners, their capital, spindles and officials, and of the mills now under construction is so complete that we are almost set wondering why Mr. Kerrawalla does not give us the names of those mills now in course of destruction by fire, or which it is intended shall be destroyed by fire. To give even a glossary of the technical information, such as the jute presses and mills of India, the cotton ginning factories, the warp table for cotton yarns, and so on, would occupy too much of our space. Suffice it to say that no cotton man's office is complete without this directory, which also gives ample writing space for every day in the year.

H. M. S. "Persous" arrived at Calcutta on January 26.

A Swadeshi Exhibition is to be held at Umballa to promote the use of Indian-made goods.

There will be a Dog Show at Rawalpindi on March 20th.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Ceylon Maru" left Singapore for Penang on the 25th instant.

In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Umbala, a man has just been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for uttering a false coin.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "Isolia" from HongKong left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant, and is expected to arrive on the 4th February.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Sydney, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday 26th at noon, and is expected here on Thursday the 31st instant about 2 p.m.

MR. P. M. SIVAGNANA MOODELLIAR has given notice that he will move the following Resolutions at the next Meeting of the Madras Corporation:—"That as long as the butchers' strike continues, the Corpertion do sell good meat in several centres of the city in sufficiently large quantities at the ordinary price, and that the Standing Committee be requested to revise the schedule of fees and to report to the Corporation at an early date.

THE *Eastern Trade Journal* is a useful little periodical which we have just received, and which is issued at a timely juncture when all round us we hear and see signs that the opening year will mark an unprecedented development in the trade of the East. Japan is making great efforts for the development of her trade and the expansion of her markets, and where Japan leads it behoves the rest to follow, if they do not wish to find themselves outdistanced by a nation that is determined to prove that peace has its victories as well as war, and that they are now going to conquer their rivals peacefully. The *Journal* is printed by the *Rangoon Times*, but its contents are not by any means confined to what interests the Burma trade.

A BOTTLE, which has been picked up on the shore at Castle Rock, Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, contained an authentic document giving the only news that has been received concerning the fate of the liner *Huronian*, which has been missing since 1902. The message declared that at the time it was written a terrible gale was raging in the Atlantic Ocean, and that the *Huronian*, was top-heavy and rapidly sinking. The *Huronian*, which was a steamer of 4,431 tons, belonged to the Allan Line. She left the Clyde on the 11th February, 1902, and after calling at Southampton was bound for Nova Scotia, where she was due on the 25th February. Nothing further was heard of her after she left Southampton.

The late Pope was once giving an audience when his attendants, through some oversight, neglected (says the "Bystander") to introduce by name a very stout lady who approached the throne. The Pope, however, took the situation for granted, "Vous etes une bonne mere de famille chretienne, n'est-ce-pas?" he asked gently. In a horrified whisper an attendant intimated that the lady was unmarried. The Pope, with a smothered gasp, sat back in his chair, turned his face away, and laughed. He composed himself however, so quickly that the lady, whose knowledge of French was not particularly good, never realised his Holiness's *faux pas*.

At Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, Jan. 8, Capt. Robert Walter Edmund Knollys, Indian Army, Assistant Political Agent at Chitral, had the honour of being received by the King, when his Majesty conferred upon him the Albert Medal for gallantry, as follows:—On Dec. 19, 1905, a party consisting of Capt. R. W. E. Knollys, the native assistant at Chitral, a clerk, a Chitrali orderly, and two or three servants, accompanied by the Subadar of Dir and a few Dir villagers, were crossing the Lowarai pass under considerable difficulties owing to the heavy snow. The snow was then about six or seven feet deep and still falling. About half a mile from Gujar Levy Post the last four of the party, including Capt. Knollys and the Subadar of Dir, were suddenly caught and buried by an avalanche which fell from a hill on their right. Capt Knollys's Chitral-orderly, Hasil, and a villager of Dir, named Mui hammed Ali, who were in front, immediately rushed back and succeeded in pulling Capt Knollys out, who, with their help, at once set to work to dig out the other three men, who were completely buried. After about half an hour's hard digging in several directions all the three men were successfully extricated from the snow. During this half-hour the three rescuers were in imminent peril of their lives, as the spot in which they were is notorious for the frequency of the avalanches which fall upon it, and it is, moreover, well known that when one avalanche has fallen at this place it is almost invariably followed in a very short time by a second. In remaining in the danger zone during the whole of this time, digging in the snow with their hands only, and eventually rescuing all the three buried men, Capt Knollys and his two companions undoubtedly showed conspicuous courage and devotion. On the day before this occurrence, a succession of avalanches had fallen at another point in the same pass, and overwhelmed a number of men who were bringing over ponies, twenty-two men and eleven ponies being killed; and during the thirteen months preceding the end of December 1905 there had been four avalanche accidents on the Lowarai pass, involving a total loss of thirty-six lives and fifteen ponies.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Church and State in France.

MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 12.

MR. W. T. STEAD, philanthropist, humanitarian, spiritualist and devoted champion of universal peace and fraternity, is now here preparatory to starting on a self-conferred mission to the governments and peoples of Europe with the object of extolling the blessings of peace and exposing the suicidal folly of war.

Everybody knows how unquenchable are Mr. Stead's faith and enthusiasm in any cause that he may espouse and can only wish him success in his efforts to anticipate the millenium. Frenchmen are not however unaware that among his own countrymen he would by no means be accepted as representing their general views and still less as being penetrated by a due regard for the maintenance of England's just rights. In fact his record during the Boer War is not forgotten.

Before leaving Paris Mr. Stead will see President Fallieres, M. Clemenceau and the other Ministers. In an interview with a representative of the *Matin* he said that he was not entrusted with any official or semi-official mission. He had had, however, long conversations with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Edward Grey and he was authorised to make certain declarations in their name. The British Premier attached great importance to the Hague Conference which is to meet four months hence. It is not impossible in fact that he may himself attend its sittings as first British Minister Plenipotentiary. Sir Edward Grey also entirely supports the efforts of his chief, and the question whether the civilized nations could not come to an understanding in order to prevent war or make it as rare as possible will be raised at the Hague if not by any other country, then by Great Britian herself. "There are two things," continued Mr. Stead, "that we shall be able to ask the Plenipotentiaries at the Hague. The first—to which I have the formal assent of Sir Campbell-Bannerman—will cousist in proposing that henceforth all civilised countries shall place on their Budgets a sum, however small, intended to spread the ideas of peace. Do you suppose that visits like those of the municipal councils of Berlin and Paris to London do not contribute to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries? Visits, conferences, and receptions must now take place a little everywhere, and it is necessary for this purpose that each Minister of Foreign Affairs should have at his disposal a small credit, which in case of need could come to the assistance of efforts by individuals. Millions, sometimes miliards of francs are spent every year on weapons of warfare; could not a few millions be spent on works of peace?"

The second point to which we attach considerable importance is to make obligatory Article 8 of the Act signed at the Hague in 1899. You know that this article provides that, in case of a conflict being imminent between two countries, a third Power has always the right to offer its mediation without either of two future belligerents being able to take offence. We should like to reinforce this Article 8' that is to say, we should like it to be understood, henceforth, by means of an international convention, that in case of a conflict being imminent between two countries, neither of them can open hostilities until a period of 15 or 20 days has elapsed. During this period two friendly Powers will always have the right to intervene and to endeavour to settle the quarrel amicably. That is, in a way, the habitual procedure in the case of duels. Before the two adversaries cut each other's throats the seconds always make a last attempt at reconciliation. If either of the two countries at enmity refused to await the expiration of the period of 20 days, or if it refused to accept any mediation, the Powers signatory to the Act of the Hague would place that country on the index. That is to say, during the whole war no financial or commercial assistance could be given to it. Any loan or any commercial exchange would be sternly refused. The country which was thus exposing itself to the punishment of the civilized world would perhaps consider twice before breaking the engagement it had contracted."

The confidence with which some of the above proposals are put forward is little less than sublime. Small credits would scarcely suffice I fear, to subvert the efforts of the shoals of good people devoting themselves, disinterestedly or otherwise, to the propagation of the cause of peace, and is it conceivable that two Powers on the brink of war would bind themselves not to open hostilities until after the expiration of 15 or 20 days?

On the question of disarmament which is the touchstone that best tries the sincerity of pacific professions, no Power has committed itself except Great Britain, and her sincerity in this respect is regarded with much scepticism on the Continent. England we know did make, last year, certain naval and military reductions, but as regards the army, retrenchment and not love of peace was assigned as the motive, and only attained perhaps at the cost of efficiency. The naval reductions although objected to by many patriotic Englishmen were really insignificant and utterly failed to convince foreign naval Powers that they gave England any right to pose as having made sacrifices to the cause of peace. Even the present redical socialistic French Government has declared that no reductions can be made in army or navy. Germany goes on increasing both fleet and army and the Kaiser whenever he launches a new battleship declares it to be a fresh guarantee for the maintenance of peace! How well England could afford to make certain reductions is shown by the details of England's naval strength published by the valuable "Naval Annual" published under Lord Brassey's direction. The number just issued shows that in battleships and cruisers of the most powerful class England was superior to any three European or Continental Powers.

In the manning of the British Navy the two Power standard had been far exceeded. In fact British naval supremacy in European waters was beyond the possibility of challenge.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Channel Tunnel scheme embodied in the Bill now before the British Parliament is very generally approved here as conducive to the development of trade between the two countries and the still further strengthening of the entente cordiale. In England, however, the opposition to it remains as deep-rooted as ever, although it is hoped by the Socialists and Radical republicans here that the present strong liberal and radical majority in the British parliament may secure the passing of the Bill. Irrespective of naval and military considerations, the whole matter is a very complicated one involving many important preliminaries. The first consideration arising is whether such an important enterprise should be entrusted to a company at all. Would it not be better that it should be made as a national enterprise by the two governments and nations most interested, since they would then be in a position to control the whole business from first to last? The arguments formerly used that a tunnel is required for the expansion of trade between England and France and the improvement of their relations is hardly tenable now, seeing how wonderfully both have prospered without a tunnel. The objections, from the English, the naval and military point of view to the tunnel scheme remain of course what they were. France is a great land Power having nothing to fear from invasion from over the sea, but England's position is quite different. The number of Regulars at home, small enough before has lately been reduced. The Government policy has been to starve and discourage both Militia and Volunteers with the result that England has next to nothing wherewith to withstand a successful raid of ten or fifteen thousand trained troops. The existence of a Channel Tunnel would profoundly modify the constitution of England's defence, to England's distinct disadvantage. In any case no tunnel should be constructed until Great Britain possesses a national army capable of withstanding and defeating any force that might succeed in landing.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

There are no signs of any lessening of the tension between the French Government and the Vatican. The former persists in representing itself as having been willing to deal generously with the Church while maintaining that Catholicism has ceased to be the State religion and that the French Republic recognises no religion whatever. M. Briand the Minister of Public Worship continues to deliver himself of a number of mellifluous speeches and argumentative circulars in which surprise is expressed at the shortsightedness and obstinacy of the clergy in not accepting the Separation law. He expects Catholics to make as little of the Pope as the French Government do. For M. Clemenceau, M. Briand, and their colleagues, the Pope is merely an elderly and not very well informed Italian priest who has the assumption to interfere between French Catholics and their government.

The complaint of the Holy See and of French Catholics generally is that the representations of the French Government are disingenuous and unfair and that despite all its plausible assurances, its action displays a real malignity and hostility against the Church. The working both of the Separation Law and of the Common Law regime proposed in place of it would be in many respects to place the clergy in an impossible position—under the orders of the municipality in fact. The Clergy would not enjoy the rights belonging to the old vestries, the rector or incumbent of a church would have no legal status and would be unable to perform any administrative act and would even lose their priestly authority over the sacred vessels and the administration of the Sacraments. The Churches can only be used for public worship after notice has been given to the authorities of the times of the services intended to be held therein; the keys are kept not by the clergy but by the Municipality, the result being that Catholics who may die at any other time than that at which the Church is open for Mass must do without the last sacraments. The action of the French Government and the lamentable condition to which the French Episcopate and clergy despoiled of their property are now reduced give rise I see to much comment in England where the action of the French Government does not escape criticism of correspondents to whom the *Times* opens its columns, although its Paris correspondent has, from the outset, made himself the mouthpiece and defender of the French Government in this matter. It is unfortunate that the public men responsible for the Church and State Separation Law in France should all be notorious atheists or Free Thinkers and some of them even inspired by a positive hatred of Catholicism and a fervent desire to see it uprooted in France. Their utterances in this sense stand against them and it is not unnatural that they should be recalled when these same men now in power press so hardly upon the Church and its Ministers and people.

THE MAGHZEN OBSTRUCTING REFORMS.

It is never perhaps quite safe to regard picturesque and daring bandits like Raisuli as completely disposed of until they are very safely lodged in durance vile or have expiated their crimes by death. Hence the fact that Raisuli is now a refugee with the Wedras tribe in the Tangier district, and that negociations are proceeding for delivering him up to the Sultan may not mean that the last has been heard of this most African Roderick Dhu as a factor in Morocco affairs. There is no doubt that the arrival of the French and Spanish Warships convinced the Sultan and his government that the Powers were really united in their determination to have order and security restored at Tangier and in Morocco generally and that if Raisuli stood in the way he must be removed. Prior to this there is little doubt that a comfortable kind of understanding existed between the Sultan, the Maghzen and Raisuli. But the Sultan felt that the game of subterfuges and resistance was up and finally despatched an army to Tangier. It was a long time on the way but arrived at last at the end of December from which time Raisuli's power and prestige rapidly declined. The brigand chief remained in his stronghold at Ziaat for several days witnessing in impotent rage the defection of his former friends and allies including the powerful Anjera tribe. He was formally deposed by the Sultan from his governorship of part of the province of Tangier and was proclaimed as a rebel. Finally on January 5th, 2,000 Moorish troops attacked Zinat but being received with a hot fire from Raisuli's men fell back with some loss. The attack was renewed the following morning when Raisuli's house was shelled, but when the troops advanced to the assault it was found that Raisuli and all his following had decamped during the night with flocks and herds and all moveable property. Raisuli sought refuge with the Wedras tribe, the head of which was at first said to be negociating with the Moorish authorities for the surrender of the fugitive. It is however extremely doubtful whether Raisuli will be given up or whether indeed the chief of the Wedras would venture to lay hands upon his redoubtable guest who still appears to have a certain following with him. These men, we hear, have for the past few days captured all couriers with mails from Tangier to Fez thus cutting of communication with the capital. Raisuli himself is said to be at Benairos and it is added that the Thereefian troops are in vigorous pursuit of him. Meanwhile the discussion of the urgently needed reforms in Morocco progresses very slowly and the Maghzen is resorting to its old tactics of obstruction. The Moors demand monopolies which are contrary to the spirit of the Algeciras Protocol. The finances are in a wretched state—wholesale robbery and corruption prevail in every department and not half the Customs revenue is accounted for. Nevertheless the Sultan has just sent an envoy to Constantinople with £3,000 in order to purchase Circassian ladies for his harem—quite in the manner of the late Shah of Persia!

FRESH REVOLUTIONARY OUTBURST IN RUSSIA.

Two or three weeks ago the Russian social revolutionary faction circulated a manifesto in St. Petersburg proclaiming a fresh reign of terror and declaring that its dictates would be carried out relentlessly. The work of extermination would be prosecuted until the last remnants of the feudal regime were destroyed. Nothing, neither the tentative reforms introduced by M. Stolypin, nor the near prospect of the elections for the new Duma seems to have any effect in restraining the deadly activity of these sectaries whose cry is always for more blood. A week ago General von der Launitz, prefect of St. Petersburg was murdered while attending the consecration of a public building, by a young man who immediately shot himself. On the 9th inst. General Parloff, the chief Military Prosecutor was shot dead in the courtyard of his official residence at St Petersburg by an assassin who had gained entrance disguised as a War Office clerk. He is a tall, fair youth apparently between 20 and 25 years of age. General Parloff knew himself to be a marked man for several reasons, the chief being his severity in dealing with those concerned in the rising in the Baltic Provinces, his insistence upon the execution of youthful revolutionaries, his opposition in the last Duma to the abolition of capital punishment and the active part which he took in the establishment of drum-head courts-martial. In the Duma his presence aroused such an intensely hostile feeling that it was impossible for him to obtain a hearing. The authorities took every precaution to guard the General from assassination but in vain. In fact the revolutionary terrorists appear to obtain such a complete information regarding the movements and habits of their victims as to argue the existence of widespread treachery in the bureacratic camp. General Parloff makes the twentieth important high official murdered by the terrorists during the past twelve months. The frequency of these crimes is producing a very demoralising effect among the peasantry and lower orders generally. A savage sort of disregard for human life is spreading among them and indeed people of all classes in Russia are beginning to regard the papers as dull unless containing news of some fresh sensational crime. It is expected that Duma elections will result in the return of a large majority strongly opposed to the existing government, but everything will depend upon what use the majority will make of its opportunity. Loyal co-operation with M. Stolypin would appear to be the only safe course in order to avoid a catastrophe in which the alternatives for Russia would be reactionary panic or revolutionary terrorism.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MR. JAMES B. CONNOLLY, Author of "The Seiners," and the most popular writer of sea stories in America, enlisted in the United States Navy on the 2nd instant. He took this step at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, who wishes him to do for the American Navy what Mr. Kipling did for the British Army. Mr. Roosevelt wished Mr. Connolly to join the Navy last September, but the author was too busy then. He has now joined the battleship "Alabama," which sailed from Norfolk for the winter manœuvers in the Caribbean Sea. Unusual privileges will be accorded Mr. Connolly during his service as a sailor, and he will have a private cabin to himself. He will do the ordinary work of his position, and will have to submit to the routine of the ship's discipline. He will be transferred from time to time to the various Squadrons of the Fleet, and will be brought into contact with every phase of the life of the American sailor.

THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

FIFTY-THREE RESULTS KNOWN.

Socialists Lose Eighteen Seats.

RADICAL RESULT EXPECTED.

SPEECH BY PRINCE VON BULOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

There is a heavy poll throughout the whole of Germany. The weather, though cold, is bright and sunny. The Socialists are splendidly organized, and are making the most strenuous exertions.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

A despatch from Berlin at midnight states that fifty-three results are known. Nineteen second ballots are necessary.

The Socialists have suffered the chief reverses. It is estimated that they have lost eighteen seats and are retained five seats in Berlin. They failed however in a desperate assault on the so-called "Emperor's division" where the second ballot is necessary. It is expected that the result of the re-election will be Radical.

The Emperor receives batches of the results in the Palace.

Berlin is unusually excited. A crowd watching the results exhibited on a screen outside a newspaper office, after the announcement of the Socialist losses, went in procession to Prince von Bulow's palace singing the National Aanthem. Prince von Bulow appeared in the courtyard and, speaking behind locked gates, quoted Bismarck's remark that the German people once put into the saddle would soon be able to ride. Prince Bulow said that the Germans to-day have shown that they are still able to ride, and the whole world recognizes that the German people has a firm seat in the saddle and overthrows everything opposing its welfare and greatness.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The latest returns show that the Socialist losses hitherto amount to thirteen; but it is expected that they will lose further in the second ballot. The Centrists hold their ground, and the Conservatives are gaining. A decisive Government majority seems certain. The great feature of the elections is the Socialist losses in great centres such as Leipzig, Magdeburg, and Breslau.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Of 397 seats 89 Centrist members, 41 Conservatives, 29 Socialists, 20 National-Liberals and 58 members; of other groups have been difinitively elected. The Socialist losses are nineteen. There will be 160 second ballots in which 92 Socialist members are standing. Everything now depends on the Centre. If that party supports the Socialists the latter will regain the lost ground.

Berlin is decorated and illuminated with loyal device. Prince von Bulow and Count von Posadowsky condemn the police rough handling of the patriotic crowd in preventing them from reaching the Emperor's palace on Friday night. An inquiry has been opened and the Chief of Police in an interview stated that he had prohibited the crowd making a demonstrtation because he was unwilling that the Emperor's sleep should be disturbed.

HOME POLITICS.

The Labour Game of Grab.

PURELY SOCIALISTIC AIMS.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Labour Party Conference at Belfast has rejected by 800,000 to 90,000 the amendment to its Constitution, declaring its aim to be the overthrow of competitive capitalism, the public ownership and control of all means of life, and the organization of an independent Parliamentary party.

THE PREMIER ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in receiving the Freedom of the City of Glasgow, dealt at length with social problems. He assured the Municipalities that they could rely on Parliament for help in social work. What use, he asked, is wealth and learning if the great labouring classes are doomed to live and die in darkness and misery? He emphasized the fact that it was not Foreign Missions, but our own people that had first claim.

RUSSIA EVACUATES MANCHURIA.

Official Notification.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that Russia has notified China and Japan of her decision to evacuate Manchuria forthwith, instead of awaiting the appointed date, 15th April.

LONDON JANUARY 26.

The Russian evacuation of Manchuria has produced a most favourable impression in European Foreign Offices and also in the Japanese Embassies.

OPENING OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

The Rival of Panama.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Inter-Oceanic Railway, at Tehuantepec, which the Mexicans are confident will be the most formidable rival to the Panama Canal, has been opened at Salina Cruz in the presence of President Diaz, the Members of the Cabinet, and Members of the Diplomatic body.

RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN SPAIN.

Liberal Cabinet Resigns.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The split on the Religious Associations Bill has led to the resignation of the Spanish Liberal Cabinet. Senor Maura has formed a Conservative Ministry.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

FUNDS AND SUPPLIES AMPLE.

Nearly a Thousand Victims.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SIR A. SWETTENHAM.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Sir A. Swettenham has cabled to Lord Elgin that money and the supply of provisions are more than ample. Funds are not needed, except for re-building, contributions for which will be gratefully received.

The list of the dead is slowly approaching one thousand. Slight tremors continue to be felt at long intervals. Meteorologists expect that the shocks will cease gradually and confidence is returning.

There is a well-accredited report in circulation that Sir A. Swettenham has offered to resign.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Despatches from Kingston state that the situation is improving. The earthquake shocks have ceased, and people are repairing their houses.

It appears that Sir A. Swettenham was so busily engaged in rescue work that he was ignorant of the request, put forward by his subordinates, that Admiral Davis should land a force, and he asked Admiral Davis to leave without communicating with his subordinates.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Mikado has telegraphed His sympathy in connection with the Jamaica disaster to King Edward who has cordially replied.

APPEAL FROM CALCUTTA.

Contributions are earnestly appealed for on behalf of the sufferers by the earthquake in Jamaica. A relief Fund has been opened in the columns of the Calcutta *Englishman* and contributions may be sent also to Mr. W. F. Bolton at the Jamaica Government Emigration Agency, 21 Garden Reach, Calcutta.

THE WHITELEY CASE.

Recovery of the Assailant.

RELATIONSHIP DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The murderer of William Whiteley is improving in his condition. His name is Rayner, and he is no relation whatever to Mr. Whiteley, who was apparently unknown to him.

RACING MOTOR ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

A noted English motorist, named Marriott, while competing at Ormond Beach in Florida, was going at 125 miles an hour, when his car struck an inequality on the beach and turned somersault three times.

Marriott lies unconscious. He has lost an eye and has had a rib broken.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Further Purchases for India.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

The Secretary of State for India also purchases £100,000 from Australia, due on the 16th of February.

ENLARGING SANDHURST.

India does not Participate.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The enlargement of Sandhurst College will commence shortly at a cost of £180,000. It has been suggested that the Indian Government should pay half, because Indian Cadets are trained at Sandhurst, but Reuter learns that the suggestion is not likely to be adopted.

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

Australian Invitation Declined.

ARRIVAL AT COLOMBO.

CORDIAL RECEPTION.

LONDON, JANUARY. 26.

The Duke of Connaught has cabled to Lord Northcote, regretfully declining the invitation to visit Australia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 27.

The Duke of Connaught and party landed at ten yesterday morning on the jetty. The Municipalty and the Chamber of Commerce presented addresses. The Duke in replying thanked the citizens on behalf of the Duchess and Princess Patricia heartily for the cordial welcome. His Royal Highness expressed the great pleasure he felt at the visit again to their hospitable shores, and said that he would convey with pleasure the expressions of devotion to the King-Emperor, that it was a great gratification to learn from the mercantile community of the continued commercial prosperity and material improvement of the dock and harbour accommodation and of the brightness of the agricultural prospects.

Fifty-five guests attended the Governor's luncheon to their Royal Highnesses.

After motor drives the Royal party embarked by the "Delhi" at six.

SIR HENRY KIMBER AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 27.

S.S. "Marmora" also brought Sir Henry Kimber M.P, Lady Katharine Somerset, niece of Lady Blake, and her husband the Hon'ble Somers Somerset.

LORD RADSTOCK IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Lord Radstock is back in Calcutta and with General Scott and Colonel Bond will take part in a meeting of the Y. W. C. A. at Kidderpore House to-morrow.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Burns' Extraordinary Discretion.

JUDGE'S STRONG COMMENTS.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

A strong speech by Mr John Burns, on behalf of the Progressives, in the London County Council elections, has resulted in an application to-day, on behalf of the *Standard*, to commit Mr. Burns for alleged contempt of court, on the ground that his speech was likely to prejudice an action which is pending, brought by certain County Councillors against the *Standard*.

Mr. Justice Darling refused the application, because the speech, though one of extraordinary indiscretion and impropriety, was not really calculated to prejudice the trial. He remarked that he did not remember a case of a Minister taking sides in litigation in which his own Department might be called upon to give a decision.

NEW ANTI-TOXIN FOR DYSENTERY.

LONDON JANUARY, 27.

A Vienna Army Surgeon named Deen has submitted to the Imperial Medical Society a new anti-toxin treatment for dysentery. The serum is obtained by the inoculation of rabbits. It is claimed that soldiers have been treated successfully.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Rear Admiral Corry is dead.

The American Senator Alger is dead.

[The late Admiral was Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, and had previously been captain of the Fleet reserve at Chatham. At one time he commanded the Battleship "Hood." Admiral Corry served on the Commission for the re-organisation of Dockyards. He was very popular at Chatham.]

FIRE ON A GERMAN LINER.

Vessel Safely Brought to Port.

COMMANDER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 27.

The German liner "Seydlitz" took fire on Friday and signalled to H. M. S. "Diadem" which removed her passengers to Colombo, keeping company with the liner which entered the harbour at Galle safely yesterday. The passengers proceed by the "Barborossa" to night.

LATER.

The German Naval Commander, Lobahn, a passenger aboard s. s. "Barbarossa" with his fellow officers at 6-30, last evening, shot himself dead at the Galle Face Hotel fifteen minutes after entering his bedroom. No reason is assigned. At the inquest a verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

Passengers of the "Seydlitz" wrote a letter at sea on Saturday expressing their sincere sympathy with Captain Dewers and Officers conveying their feelings of admiration for the courtesy and general conduct shown toward the passengers.

MYSORE EDUCATIONAL CODE.

Record of Handsome Grants to Schools.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 26.

The British Resident of Mysore has forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction in Madras a copy of the new Code of Regulations based on the Madras Code which is to have immediate effect.

In regard to European Schools in this Station it is understood that Grants-in-aid, forming Rs. 32,400 will now be Rs. 38,284. Besides this a temporary Supplementary Grant of Rs. 1,800 is authorised to Bishop Cotton's and Rs. 1,200 to St. Andrew's, which schools would otherwise be considerable sufferers.

The chief increases relate to the Roman Catholic Schools, though Baldwin's Schools and the Bishop Cotton girl's schools also gain.

New Grants are also made to the Cantonment Orphanage and some other Poor Schools.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 25.

The annual Sunday School fete to the children of the station was held this afternoon on the large grounds of Sir William Cooper's residence, Mr. Rae of the O. and R. Railway having the arrangements in his hands. There was a large attendance of children who thoroughly enjoyed themselves with the amusements got up for them, the clown and a gaily dressed elephant on which the little ones rode affording them immense delight. The band of the Somerset Light Infantry was in attendance and provided some fine music.

The Railway sports which began yesterday attracted a large number of visitors who have taken special interest in making the children happy. The sports continued to-day and go on again to-morrow.

Sergeant-Major White and Lance-Corporal Hill of C. V. Rifles who scored 179 and 175 in the second stage of the Viceroy's Competition have rendered themselves eligible to compete in the third stage.

DEATH OF A SOMNAMBULIST.

Terrible Fall from a Verandah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 26.

A particularly distressing fatality occurred on Thursday night at the Cawnpore Sugar Works. It appears that Mr. McLaughlin, the Sugar Boiler while in sleep, walked out on to the verandah of the second storey of the Assistants' bungalow, and fell over on to the ground—a drop of some twenty-five feet. Death was instantaneous. The Chowkidar on hearing a heavy thud, rushed to ascertain the cause and was horrified to find Mr. McLaughlin a mangled heap. An alarm was immediately raised and a doctor sent for, who pronounced life extinct.

THE GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

Before the Ganges Bridge Committee, the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, gave evidence to-day. After first protesting against the constitution of the Committee he proposed a through metre gauge and its introduction into Calcutta.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

ROUTE FROM HOWRAH TO HASTINGS HOUSE.

Escort and Guard.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

The Amir of Afghanistan arrives on Monday at the Howrah Station, Calcutta, at 8-30 a.m.

His Highness drives over the Howrah Bridge, goes along the Strand Road, crosses the *Maidan* to the Alipur Bridge and thence proceeds to Hastings House. The 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry will furnish the Guard of Honour at the Howrah Station. The escort through the streets will be furnished by the 2nd Lancers. The 17th Infantry will provide a permanent guard of 100 men at Hastings House.

A salute of 31 guns will be fired from Fort William on the arrival of the Amir.

ARRANGEMENTS AT CALCUTTA.

The following military arrangements in connection with the arrival were published in yesterday's Garrison Orders:—

The Officer in charge, Fort William Armament will arrange to fire a salute of thirty-one guns as His Majesty's train enters Howrah railway station. The exact time will be given by signal under arrangements to be made by the Brigade Signalling Officer.

The Officer Commanding the 63rd P. L I. will detail a Guard-of-Honour of 100 rank and file, with King's Colour and Band, under a British Officer. The Guard-of-Honour will be formed up at 8-15 a.m., Calcutta time, on No. 6 platform, at Howrah station.

The Officer Commanding Detachment, 2nd Lancers, will furnish an escort for His Majesty, consisting of one Captain, two Subaiterns and 58 N.C. O's. and men. The party will be formed up ready to march from Howrah station at 8-20 a.m., Calcutta time.

The Officer Commanding 13th Rajputs will detail a Guard-of-Honour of 100 rank and file with King's Colour and Band under a British officer, to be formed up at Hastings House, at 8-30 a.m., Calcutta time.

The Officer Commanding 17th Infantry will detail a standing guard of 100 rank and file under a British officer to mount on Hastings House. This Guard will mount at 7-30 a.m.

The Officer Commanding Detachment, 2nd Lancers, will detail a travelling escort of 1 British Officer, one Native Officer, two Duffadars and 26 Sowars, to be in constant attendance on His Majesty.

DINNER WITH LORD KITCHENER.

The Amir will dine with Lord Kitchener on Wednesday next.

To-morrow at Hastings House the Amir's carriages will be out, and there will be a rehearsal of the arrival arrangements.

If His Highness goes to the Fete on Monday, which is most probable, his carriage will not remain outside, but the Amir will drive straight into the Fete grounds.

His Highness the Amir will, as at present arranged, pay a visit to the Dum Dum Ammunition Factory, on Tuesday morning next.

HINDU MEETING AT MADRAS.

Expression of Thanks for Cementing Unity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

At a Meeting held at the Hindu High School Hall yesterday, under the presidency of Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, it was resolved to convey to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan their grateful thanks for the honour done to India by his gracious visit and for his significant acts for promoting brotherly relations between the Hindus and the Mussulmans and to respectfully invite His Highness through the Government of Madras to honour South India with a visit.

BAKR-I-ID CONTROVERSY.

With reference to the statements which have recently appeared in the Press to the effect that the action of the Amir of Afghanistan in discountenancing the slaughter of kine during the Bakr-i Id festival, was due to petitions presented to him on the subject by the Mohammedan and Hindu communities, It has been alleged that the Amir *was* asked by the Mohammedans to take part in or otherwise encourage such sacrifice.

These statements are inaccurate. The Amir's considerate action was entirely spontaneous, and was taken in order to avoid causing embarrassment to any section of the community during his tour in India. His Highness announced his intention to discountenance the slaughter of kine at Sirhind, but as a matter of fact he had informed the members of his persuasion of his intention, before he crossed the British Frontier.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMIR'S FOLLOWING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 26.

Two Special Trains have taken back to Peshawar the major part of the Amir's following, there to await His Highnes's return.

The Amir has consented to receive an Address of Welcome from the Anjuman-I-Islamia of the Punjab, at Lahore, which will be presented at the Royal Mosque, on Friday, February 22nd.

The Amir will also lay the foundation stone of the Islamia College in Lahore.

THE VISIT TO ALIGARH.

A correspondent favours the *Pioneer* with some interesting details of the Amir's visit to Aligarh College. "Every thing the Amir said at the earlier stage of his visit was intended to show that H. M. had an open mind as to the merits and demerits of the College and that he did not mean to accept anybody's statement but would see things for himself. Said the Amir 'Some one asked the Caliph Ali what was the difference between the truth and falsehood. The Caliph replied: As there is between the eye and the ear' In the same strain was the Amir's reply to the request that the Trustees might be permitted to lunch with His Majesty. 'Ah! but that would mean that I have a good opinion of the College and the way the Trustees conduct it, whereas I have no opinion one way or the other.' It is noteworthy that the Amir warned the Honorary Secretary again and again that in asking him to express an opinion about the College they were running a great risk. His Majesty could inspect the College as a traveller and go away. If on the other hand they desired him to do more than that, they must be prepared to hear his real opinion which might be favourable or unfavourable. On the Honorary Secretary saying they would welcome criticism, the Amir said repeatedly 'think it over.' His Majesty added if he approved of the College he would not only say so but would give his opinion in writing as a testimonial. He has as a fact done so. After his inspection the Amir's attitude was altogether different. He had it announced, for example, that the Trustees would dine with him."

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

Map Reading and Manuscript Copying.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

It is notified for information that in consequence of delay in the printing of Notes on Map Reading it has been decided not to hold an examination in this subject in March 1907.

The subject of Copying Manuscript will be taken instead of Map Reading at the March 1907 Examination of Candidates.

For 1st Class Certificates of Education the first examination in Map Reading will be held in October 1907.

Candidates for the 1st Class Certificates of Education who have to be re-examined in either of subjects—Dictation or Copying Manuscript—will be afforded an opportunity for qualifying in the subjects in any of the examinations to be held in March and October 1907 and March 1908.

After March 1908, such candidates will be required to qualify in Group under the present Army School Regulations.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN RANGOON.

Punjabis and Sikhs Run Riot.

SEVERAL INJURED AND MANY LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 26.

Serious Bakr-i-Id festivil riots occurred at Insein, a suburb of Rangoon where the Railway Workshops are located. The Police authorities in charge of the township had apparently received no warning of any premidated attack or uprising which had evidently been planned by the Punjabi Hindus and the Sikhs living in the Railway Lines. The quarter is occupied mainly by the Punjabi mechanics employed in the Insein Workshops. There is an admixture of other races living in the same locality. The Mahomedans have a mosque there and have always been a law abiding community. Numerically they are decidedly in the minority, the Punjabi Hindus predominating the proportion of ten to one.

At noon the Punjabis working in the Railway Shops appeared to be in a very excited state due it is believed, to a report having reached them that the Mahomedans were attacking the Hindus in the lines. A number of Punjabis and Sikhs rushed out through the gates and raced in a frenzied state across the open piece of ground separating the Lines from the Workshops, determined to avenge the rumoured attack upon their co-religionists. What followed proved that the Mahomedans had not been guilty of any aggressiveness nor did they commit any act in the slaughter of kine which could be regarded as offensive to the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus.

The crowd of Punjabis who dashed across to the Lines numbered between 300 or 400. They attacked a Chittagonian who had just killed a bull in the compound of his house, and battered his head in such a manner that the unfortunate fellow was left dying on the ground.

In the fight that followed eight other Mahomedans were placed *hors de combat*. The wounded men are, however, progressing favourably in the Insein Civil Hospital.

The alarm of this attack was raised by the bell ringing at the Civil Police quarter. To guard the Civil Post the Police, aided by the Military Police were quickly marched to the spot by Mr. Wray the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was quickly followed by Mr. McCallum the Deputy Commissioner. Upon seeing this force arrive the Punjabis dispersed and things became quiet, due precautions being taken by the authorities to prevent any further collision.

In this intention they apparently did not succeed. Two hours later, the Punjabi workmen streamed out of the shops still in an excited state. One of their number, Pala Singh, went round by the mosque with a few men and meeting a Mahomedan immediately attacked him with sticks and killed him on the spot. This time, however, the few Mahomedans near the spot turned on their aggressors and Pala Singh received a knife stab in the cavity of the chest which caused him to sink to the ground bleeding profusely. He was dangerously wounded and promptly taken to the Insein Civil Hospital where he is now lying in a precarious condition. On the Police appearing in force the crowds melted away.

Drastic measures were not deemed necessary, but the Police authorities were determined to remain on the spot to maintain order.

The second attack was a most determined one, and had it not been nipped in the bird by the promptness of the Railway and Police officials further bloodshed would have followed.

The Railway officials seeing the Punjabis make a wild rush to get out, stopped their egress partially by closing the doors. They then scaled the walls and got out in considerable numbers and assumed a most menacing attitude. The utmost excitement and commotion prevailed, and as a body of about 30 Punjabis were streaming across the *maidan* towards the Line to resume the *melee*, Mr. Johnson the Locomotive Superintendent and Mr. Wray the Assistant Superintendent of Police managed to stop them. Otherwise there would have been a very serious riot.

Assistance was immediately wired for from Rangoon and a Company of the Millitary Police arrived at Insein and are picketted through the Punjabi lines.

The Railway Volunteers, about 40 in number, and all the Officers immediately turned out and gave every assistance. This show of force quelled the disturbance and law and order now prevail. But the aggressors have been given to understand that if they make another attack, the troops will use their fire-arms.

The first native murdered was a Chittagonian upon whom the attack was absolutely unprovoked. He was a stranger to Insein, being on a visit to his brother.

Several arrests have been made and a Police enquiry is to be held preliminary to a criminal prosecution being launched against the offenders for rioting and murder.

The riots caused a great panic amongst the native traders who closed their shops. Business is suspended; the bazars are closed, and the residents are greatly inconvenienced by being unable to get their daily supplies.

Extra precautions are taken to prevent any disturbance in Rangoon. All the Police, not on duty, are confined to their guards. The Military Police and the Devons are also confined to quarters in readiness.

BAKR-I-ID AT CALCUTTA AND LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 26.

The Mahomedan feast of Bakr-i-Id was celebrated at Calcutta yesterday. There was a very large gathering of Moslems at the Dhurumtolla Mosque. Praying mats were laid upon the main street from the mosque up to the Methodist Chapel, and traffic of every description—tram, vehicular and pedestrian was stopped.

There was no disturbance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 26.

The Bakr-i-Id was celebrated in Lahore yesterday when a large number of goats and sheep were sacrificed, but no cows.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Bengal Government's Quota.

CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

In connection with the above Scheme it is understood that the Government of Bengal is likely to contribute a lump sum of fifty lakhs of rupees, and to make an annual contribution of one lakh for 50 years making a crore of rupees in all.

As regards other financial proposals it is believed that a tax of a 1/4 per cent is likely to be levied upon Jute exports, and that a tax of two per cent will be imposed upon transfers of property.

The Corporation of Calcutta will probably be asked to contribute 2 per cent of its taxable income per annum which, on the basis of its present income, should yield a revenue of nearly six lakhs per annum.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dr. G. Thebaut Appointed Registrar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

Dr. G, Thebaut of Allahabad has been elected Registar of the Calcutta University by one vote over Mr. (Jn.) Das Gupta.

THE MINING INSTITUTE.

Viceroy's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUITA, JANUARY 26.

The Annual Meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute was held yesterday.

Mr Fermor was awarded the Government of India prize for a paper on Manganese in India.

In the evening the Viceroy dined with the Members, when the prize was presented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 27.

The Viceroy's speech at the Mining Association dinner was as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—I am, indeed, very glad to be here to-night in the early days of your institute and on the first occasion. I believe, on which its members have gathered together round the festive board to celebrate its birthday. I hope that this evening's banquet will be the precursor of many others at which you may in future celebrate progress and success of the institute the objects of which you are doing so much to encurage. It is quite new to me to be told that my ancestor Lord Minto discovered gold. (Loud Laughter) I mean coal in India, although I am thankful to say that he discovered a certain amount in the kingdom of Fife, for, if it had not been for that, well, I don't know where I should have been. I am afraid, Mr. President, that I cannot pretend to be a surveying or mining expert in any sense of the word, but as it happens I have seen something of geological survey and mining projecting in days gone by in Canada under the tutelage of Sir William Dawson and his distinguished son Dr. George Dawson, President of the Geological Survey of the Dominion, and my experience taught me that, surveyor and a miner do wisely to walk hand in hand and that geological survey should really represent an intelligence department furnishing information upon which a miner bases his plan of campaign. You are now I, know, endeavouring to unite these two branches of science, and nobody will more anxiously watching the results of your labours than I shall. I can only speak as a layman in the presence of experts, but I have seen the great gold mines of British Columbia and their extensive gold crushing machinery and stamps. I have been down to the bottomest depth of Vancouver Island after coal. I have followed in the wake of a mad rush after gold to Alaska. I have wandered up the coast of British Columbia and down the waters of Yukon to Dawson City. I have lived amongst miners of Klondyke and have many friends still, I hope, amongst the adventurous spirits of creeks.

I have myself handled a sieve and have watched with delight the wet mud making way for its rich sediment of gold where little machinery is wanted except machinery of a good constitution pluck and a share of luck with an iron determination not to squander one's winnings at the nearest saloon. But wherever I have been I have realised that a discovery of mineral wealth means not only riches for those who keep what they find but that it is followed also by the development of every sort. It is followed by the settlement of fresh populations by the encouragements of industries and the growth of prosperity in all directions. The miner brings with him his demand for labour population that always follows his discoveries, bring with it the necessity for further industries and wealth is disseminated.

You, in India have a great field before you—a field that has hitherto not been so very much explored. The miner has needed the science of the geologist to tell him of treasure that is hidden in the bowels of the earth. It rests with the miner to bring that treasure to light and to furnish machinery and to place it in the Market. The forces which your institute has united will, I hope, prove invincible, I earnestly hope you will meet with support not only from people at home but from the people of India. You are helping to develop not only one great Industry but many others which must follow in its footsteps. No one will watch your work more carefully and with greater interest than I shall, and I thank you sincerely for the assistance the skilled knowledge of the members of your institution is giving to Government in their endeavours to develope the resources of the country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

At the Mining and Geological Association the following papers were read:—"Manganese in India" by Mr. Fermor, and "Internal Examination of Wire Ropes" by Mr. Ward.

B. B. & C. I. VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, BHAIRONGARH JANUARY 27.

An instructive week has been spent by the B. B. Railway Volunteers who returned to Bombay to-day. As in previous years the men were divided, one camp being at Bamnia and the other at Bhairongarh, about one and a half miles apart.

On arrival at their respective camps no time was lost in putting them into a condition to defend themselves as it was known that each camp would attack the other as soon as ready. The Bhairongarh men were the first to take the offensive, and many a weary mile they marched to get round and outflank the Bamnia detachment on Tuesday, but the defence had erected blockhouses on the neighbouring hills and it was almost an impossibility to approach unseen. However the umpire gave the Bhairongarh men the credit of having captured one hill fortification which commanded the Bamnia Camp. On Wednesday Bhairongarh had a return visit the main attack coming up the bed of the Mhai river, and a feint with a handful of men made an attempt to draw the attention of the defenders to the opposite direction. But the defence were aided by a maxim while blockhouses and trenches made it impossible for the attacking force to obtain a verdict in their favour.

On Friday a combined attack was made upon an enemy represented by falling plates, targets, and old helmets. The enemy were supposed to have made an attempt to cut the railway, and to have been driven back upon a neighbouring hill, and there made a stand. The Volunteers approached from three directions and under the watchful eye of the General Inspecting they gave a graphic description of what would happen in actual warfare.

Opening fire at about 800 yards they approached the hill in extended order by short rushes of some 20 to 30 yards, finally pouring in a magazine fire when only 150 yards away, then fixing bayonets, the whole charged the hill, and the enemy were discovered to have been riddled.

A Sergeant Instructor had however profited by the lesson of the Boer War, and had, as an experiment, adopted their tactics by making an imaginery breach near the foot of the hill and lined it with plates and helmets. Not one of these were struck, and if they had been really an enemy, the attacking force would have had a large hospital population.

The Inspecting officer expressed his approval of what he had seen and congratulated the Volunteers and their Officers on the excellent work done and the masterly manner in which it had been executed. Saturday was given up to festivities, the whole camp going to Rutlam for the winding up sports. The Commandant, Major Dean, in dismissing the men, expressed his thanks to the non-commissioned officers and Sergt. Instructors for their aid and efficiency. Sergt. Instructors Lockwood and Sergt. Dyson were decorated with long Service Medals and received the hearty congratulations of their officers and men. At Bamnia Lieuts. Dunford and MacCanliss found little time for anything but hard work, while Bhairongarh was looked after by Lieutenants Cook and Parry-Jones.

LEAVE RULES.

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 26,

The Rules regarding the procedure to be followed in granting leave to a Military Officer who is temporarily in Civil Employ are published in the "Gazette of India."

A Military Officer lent for specific duty, on completion of that duty may have leave which will be granted with reference to the status of the Military Officer. On taking leave before the completion of duty, it will be granted with reference to the applicant's status as Civil Officer; and if the Officer apply for leave partly before and partly after the completion of duty, the two periods will be regulated—the first portion by status as Civil, and the second by status as Military Officer.

FANCY DRESS.

In Anticipation of the Twelfth.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

Wherever one goes now, out to tea, in the shops, at calling time, at every time, the same conversation always appears to be the only sauce of interest. Even the weather, that re nowned topic, gives place before it—"What am I to do for a fancy dress?" The lady you discuss it with has generally made up her mind long ago but because she wants to find out if her idea is an ordinary one she will pick your brain, telling you that she can't make up her mind. But some ladies are really in need of ideas, of course original ones, for themselves and their husbands. The greatest point of a Fancy Dress is whatever you wish to represent, carry out well, to the last finishing point. Most people make the mistake of thinking that because it is a Fancy dress it does not matter how it is made, or concocted at home out of any old materials. This is the grossest mistake. If a thing is worth doing at all, do it well. I do not mean, by well, expensively, but neatly and with as much finish as one's best ball dress.

One of the easiest dresses for a lady is Poudre. A black dress is generally thought best. But in my mind any dress of not too pale a tone looks well. When powdering one's hair, it is a good way to do it up first. Then put a little pure glycerine on one's hand and rub it gently over the hair and then apply the violet powder. This prevents the powder getting too thickly into the hair, and so it does not take so long to brush out the next morning. With powdered hair a large picture hat always looks well, of any colour. If a white dress is worn, a red hat with white feathers and ribbon ends looks exceedingly smart, and a scarf of silk to match. If a pale blue dress, a bottle green hat and white or black feathers and a scarf to match the hat. But it is a good thing to remember that chiffon was not worn in the days of powdered hair and that a stiff silk scarf is more in keeping with the time.

Kate Greenaway dress always looks well—a simple flowery muslin with a ribbon tied high, and a poke bonnet which is very easily made of cardboard covered with silk and trimmed with a wreath of flowers to match the muslin.

I do not think many people know how pretty a dress is, Little Red Riding hood. A short plain muslin dress or print with a stripe, a flowery apron with a little frill round it, and of course a little red cape and hood attached, but in this hot country, worn down with a little white frilly cap for a head gear. A little basket finishes this off with a stiff little white frilled and goffered cover over it.

The "Queen of Hearts" makes up well. A white silk dress with a long train, and to keep in the fashion of the day a broad border of white satin round the the bottom, covered with red hearts of all sizes, but keeping the rest of the dress plain except round the top of the bodice on which some white lace would look well with a few small hearts scattered round; and a gold crown (cut from card-board) with a large heart standing high. "Night" in black and silver stars done in this way looks well, and "Twilight" in greyish blue is a very striking dress.

Flower-girls are always smart—a short coloured dress and a little apron with a wreath of flowers round and plenty of flowers on the bodice. To chose one flower is the most effective way, say a rose. A green batiste dress, and yellow roses made up in sprays and a very big rose of the same colour stuck in one's hair. Or the other kind of flower girl is to try and represent the flower by one's dress. Say a daffodil, a green little round cap, a pale yellow overskirt falling from the shoulders and cut at the bottom in points, and beneath, a much brighter yellow petticoat. A fuschia done like this is very pretty—green cap, pale coloured overskirt, white under, which must be short, as a fuschia has two long stamens which are red and have two blobs of pollen at the end which are white, and these are represented by the stocking and shoes.

Peasants' dresses always look well. An Hungarian peasant is easily done. As many petticoats of various colours as you care to wear, the more one wears in Hungary the better one is thought of,—something like thirty are often worn; little red leather boots, and a tight bodice and a little muslin cap with ends behind.

For men, smocks look very well. Little Boy Blue, with a turquoise blue smock and a soft white hat and a bunch of corn and poppies it it, and of course carrying a horn. A carter in a butcher-blue smock and a whip, is bright. A Jockey is easily done in any fancy colours—the lighter the better.

To have a set of dresses so that when the Lancers are danced the set looks complete, is very effective. A set of pierros and pierrettes, a set of nursery rhyme, Chinamen and Japanese ladies. A set of peasants, a Greekman in his white kilt and his lady in the flowing white robe, the Hungarian peasant, a Dutch girl and man, a Genoese fisherman in silk shirt and white trousers and coloured sash and a fisher cap, and an Italian flower girl, are picturesque.

Any period in history is another good set, but the dresses ought to be very costly to look well.

A set of servants, the cook, footman, page boy, and chauffeur, a house-maid, French maid, dairy-maid, and a lady cook with all her implements of war surrounding her.

A butler and his Lady, a champagne bottle, the footman with a lady dressed as a cigarette, a very easy dress and effective, plain white, dark shoes and a little brown round the top of the bodice, and a bright yellow tall hat to represent the bolder; a housemaid and her lamp, a man in black and a large shade for a hat, and a gardener or costermonger with his market gardener girl. There are many more of the same kind to think of. I hope these suggestions will be of some help to the reader. The best help I can give is what I said before:—If you do it at all, do it well.

A BACK BAY TRAGEDY.*

Upon the moist grey sand she stood,
A figure strangely lone;
With downcast eyes in absent mood
She turned a pebbly stone.

The wind was high: in playful sport
It toss'd her dusky hair,
Then kissed her downy cheek—in short
Played frolic with her there.

She stooped—I stopped—a slender hand
Was pressed upon her side;
I thought a tear fell on the sand,
Salt as the turning tide.

The sad sea waves were merry now,
For o'er the rocks they played
Many a game of pitch and toss,
As fell the evening shade.

She was alone—the pale stars shone
Upon her loveliness
She had no arm to lean upon,
No lips her lips to press.

Oh! gentle maiden by the sea
What sorrows do you know?
Friendless, alone in misery,
No heart to share your woe?

It pained me much to see her left
So young—a girlish slip—
Alone, as some poor soul bereft
Of human fellowship.

Sinking—poor child—upon her knees
One upward glance she gave.
Oh! should I beg her not to seek
Thus soon a watery grave?

If I might dare—I am so shy—
Was that a sob I heard?
I hate to see a woman cry:
I know it is absurd.

Determination marked my way
Across a rocky slab
I sprang—then paused—for by her lay
A little Hermit crab!

It lay upon its little back
And blinked its little eyes.
She smiled with senseless childish glee,
Then smiled at my surprise.

I said "Small things amuse small minds."
"Just so" she laughed outright
"And have

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Foundations Stated to be Sinking.

EXPERTS TO REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

After having been some time in suspension, the work of erecting the Victoria Memorial is likely to be resumed in a few months. The Committee met on Tuesday at Government House when the question of inviting tenders for the completion of the superstructure and facing it with marble was discussed. It is expected that tenders for this purpose will shortly be advertised for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

The Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta have decided to appoint a Commission of three experts to examine the foundations of the building before any further steps are taken. It is known that these brick and concrete foundations put down in 1905 have sunk from four to over six inches. This is a very serious matter as subsidence of this kind was not anticipated, and it now remains for experts to say whether it would be safe to raise the heavy superstructure as designed with the main hall and dome.

NEW NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Rules for Spending Advances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

The Government of India have sanctioned the adoption of the following Rules for regulating the repayment of advances made to Commanding Officers to aid in the organisation of reconstituted or newly raised regiments of Indian Infantry :— The amount advanced will usually be Rs. 10,000 which must be liquidated within four years by monthly instalments of not less than Rs. 250. The first instalment is to be paid within six months. In the event of a Regiment failing to comply with the above terms, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged on the outstanding balance, the repayment of which will be determined. As to the rate of instalment and periods of payment, they will be determined on the merits of each case.

THE "IMPERIAL GAZETTEER."

Completion of Indian Editor's Work.

PUBLICATION IN FEBRUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 26.

The revision of drafts for the "Imperial Gazetteer" by the Indian Editor is now complete, and Mr. Burn will sail for England on February 9th to discuss outstanding questions with the English Editor and to assist in passing the work through the press. Volumes I (Physical Aspects), III (Economic), and IV (Administration), have been printed off and, according to the latest information received, will be published in February.

Some time must of course elapse before the Alphabetical volumes begin to appear.

TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 26.

The Governor and Lady Lawley, Lord Wenlock, the Hon'ble Mrs. Portman, the Hon'ble Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Gosling and Miss Martineau, accompanied by Mr. Archibald Young Gipps-Campbell, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain Duff, Acting Military Secretary, Captain Sir Wilfred Peek, A.-D.-C. and Major Molesworth, I. M. S., left Madras last night by Special Train on tour to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOLFE-MURRAY.

Takes Command of Secunderabad Division.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 26.

Major General Wolfe-Murray will, on arrival in India, be posted to the Command of the Secunderabad Division.

CIRCUIT HOUSE FOR DEHRA DUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 26.

It is intended to build a permanent Circuit House at Dehra Dun as there is no accommodation for the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor when a visit is made to the place.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rustamji Fardunji, Deputy Commissioner, Berar, officiates as Commissioner in Berar.

Captain Harvey is placed on special duty at the Central Research Institute.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A branch of the Bank of Bengal will be established in Gwalior.

MILITARY AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Blackie is granted furlough for nine months.

Lieutenant Prince, 123rd Rifles, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department on probation.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Customs.—Mr. Boyd is appointed Assistant Collector, 4th class and Messrs. Nind and Walkens are appointed probationers in the Imperial Customs and are posted to Burma and Madras respectively.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Garrison Quarter-Master in Fort William is granted power to try persons under section 3 of the Fort William Act.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Kennion is posted H. B. M's Consul in Seistan and Kalu.

Captain Jacob is posted as Assistant Commissioner Charsada sub division of Peshawar.

Mr. Davis is posted as District Judge of Peshawar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert is posted as Resident at Jaipur.

Mr. Maffey is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Captain O'Connor on return from leave is posted as British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Lieutenant Bailey is posted as temporary Assistant Political Officer at Chumbi.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. Dobbs Deputy Secretary. Government of India, Captain Waterfield to be Political Agent, 2nd class provisional, Mr. Russell to be Political Agent, 3rd class.

Messrs. Hopman, German Consul, Bombay, Gordon, Belgian and Swedish Consul, Aden and Schutt, Austro Hungarian Consul in Madras, have resumed charge of their Offices.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ANOTHER card of eight events was served up for the Seventh Extra, but the racing did not seem up to the standard of the previous Saturday's, though the last few races provided ding-dong finishes. The attendance was again very good and in the business done by the bookmakers they must be satisfied with their returns, only one actual Favourite coming home with two which were equally fancied to others in their races and in the places there were some really bad upsets. Before the first race a notice was on the black-board to the effect that Purvez had become the property of Mr. Pestonjee Framjee and Scipio is said to belong now to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal, The former's debut in his new ownership was disastrous. Except that the race was done in very poor time, the finish he put in behind Squire on the fifth day justified his being made a very steady favourite for the First Beginners' Plate over a similar distance. Toy, too, has run so consistently into a place that he was again back for the shop, Saeed being the only other under odds of tens. As the race panned out it lay between the last named and two long shots in Sirrel and Scipio, who disappointed the last time when well backed. Purvez actually got away in front, but soon fell back and was never again out of the ruck whereas Saeed made all the running and Mujeed won comfortably at the finish. Barely half a length separated Sirrel, Scipio and Little John, all of whom were being ridden hard. This is a great improvement on the part of the winner who ran only a fair third at the same weight or a pound less, in a race run in 2/5 of a second slower time.

The First Hopeful Plate again saw the two most favoured candidates finish out of a place, one of those 'dark horses,' Kalee Charan, being a shade of odds shorter than Tabriz. Considering Tabriz has put up the best performance of the new ones, his support can be readily understood and one can only say the case of his victory on the fifth day over five furlongs in 1min. 9 2/5 secs. was over-rated. He was now only carrying an extra four pounds, but instead of being to his advantage the six furlongs must be beyond him. Gamely as little Nazzar won last week, over the same distance, but in a second worse time than the one mentioned, he was not expected to beat the others, but coming into the lead almost immediately, Ames got in front and came away as he liked. Spearmint and Swalior were close together following, and were assured of places though Kalee Charan came close up after a hopelessly late run on the rails.

With Darby withdrawn from the Mahim Plate there was naturally a run on Mudlool over a distance more suited to him than when he disappointed on his last outing. He was always outstanding at a nice price owing to some money to win and plenty of place support for Settler, Sahoon, Muzeade and Shabib and though the favourite won in a common canter the Books got their own back through none of the other four finishing amongst the front quartet. Calcutta was given a chance, but after a bad start he died away as soon as he began to give promise after half the journey. Muzeade made the running, but so hard did the favourite keep him to it that he soon had him beat and won pulling up Gaeuho, with Forster up, held second place almost as easily.

A very second rate lot went out for the Matoonga Plate, but punters went for it strong as ever and were certainly unfortunate in being let down rather hard. Scarlet was the general fancy and Marvellous, Canter and Bourbon for places. Mirza took Kummar away as though for a half mile burst, but his three length lead was soon reduced when Royal Red shot past the favourite to give chase. At the bend Kummar had shot his bolt and Scarlet rounded some three lengths behind Royal Red, a most exciting race ensuing. Kamad brought out the whip at the distance and so gamely did the favourite answer that the lad on the leader had to ride for all he was worth to win a great race by a neck. The others were tailed off and Bourbon, with Mujeed up, just got his place,

For the Dadar Plate the public thought it Tachreet's turn to win irrespective of weight, but when Aga Shah, who came down from Poona after arriving from Calcutta early in the week, showed his hand Grey Falcon shortened to an equal favourite. Ashroff, False Start and Antica were fancied and the first named at one time looked a winner after making all his own running. Eed came with a promising run on the outside, but Kamad suddenly dashed through on Grey Falcon with the whip out and scored a clever win after a nicely-timed finish, further confirming the promise he gave in Poona Tachreet was never in the hunt.

There was a considerable amount of speculation on the Epsom Plate and as only Chassepot and Shotover were known to be stayers, the former went out a warm favourite with the latter well backed, as also Baritone on the strength of his having finished so strong in all his six furlong races, though, it was not known how he would stand the strain. It scarcely seemed a wise move for Williams to take the top-weight Chassepot out in front and Baritone and Freelance had every ounce out of him on reaching the bend. Here, Royalist joined issue and Fisher made a run on Baritone so near the bend that he went wide on the outside of the bunch. Dhondi took Freelance away on the rails and had a two length lead when Kamad came up on Shotover and after a most exciting race with both boys hard at it the mare was staved off by a head. This was the second success of Fowler's charges.

The Second Hopeful Plate saw the great His Majesty make his debut, but a far from glorious one it proved. He was early installed favourite and only at the last did Great Shot's price contract. He got away in the ruck and never left it leaving us still in the dark as to his real worth. The last time Great Shot went out, it was remarked, he lost his chance by making the running for Lallan, but this time C. B. made no mistake and tackling Sherlock by the stand soon had him settled and won in convincing style, but in very poor time.

The Second Beginners' Plate brought the day to a close and the public, though not correct, were accurate in the placings. Caroon and Lucky Shot of the same stable were fancied and the former finally was made favourite though Squire ran him very close as did Rajput on the list. Rajput took the running up from Lucky Shot who fell away leaving Caroon and Squire. Squire made his run at the bend and hard as whips were at it all round passed Rajput and just got home in a desperate finish in which the rest were run off their legs. Results were as follows :—

The first Beginners' plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13st 3lbs and under landed since July, 1909 13-3 to carry 9st 3lbs. ; W. I. Penalties—Winners' race value Rs. 150 or over ; once, 4lbs. ; twice. 7lbs. : oftener, 12lbs. Distance —½ mile.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Cartas' ch a h Saed, 8st 2lbs.....Mujeed 1
Mr Buder bin Alway's ch a h Sirree, 8st 2lbs....C. B. Mahomed 2
Messrs Mahomed Hoosein and Abbas Shastris ch a h Scipio, 7st 13lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr Haji Ali Kaderi's ch a h Little John, 7st 4lbs.....Abdoola 4

Also Ran :—Flicker 8st 11lbs Kamad, Bibon 8st 11lbs Fisher, Purvez 8st 8lbs Oomerkhan, Maluan 8st 8lbs Robertson, Huzza 8st 8lb ed 8st 10lbs, E Brown Mozaffary 8st 5lbs Lalla, Fadil 7st 11lbs Fative, Happy Land 7st 11lbs Native, Faraj 7st 13lbs Native, Toy, 7lbs 13lbs ed, 8st Ames.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

Betting :—Evens Purvez, 4 to 1 against Toy, 8 to 1 Saeed, 10 to 1 Scipio, Flicker, Maluan and Happy Land and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—From a good start Purvez showed out slightly ahead of Saeed but only for a furlong when the latter took up the running from Sirie and at the bend Scipio drew up. Saeed had plenty in hand and won easily by two lengths. From the ruck Little John showed out and gave the others chase but fell a head short of Scipio who failed to catch Sirgree by a head. Time :—55.secs.

The First Hopeful Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1906, W. A. reduced 3lbs Penalties—Winners' race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 4lbs, twice, 7lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanji's ch a h Nazzar, 8st 11bs.....Ames 1
Syed Rushad's g a h Spearmint, 8st 11bs ed 8st 4lbs.....Oomerkhan 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Swalior, 8st 8lbs.....C, B, Mahomed 3
Mr G K's ch a h Kalee Charan, 7st 13lbs.....Kamad 4

Also Ran :—Madras 8st 5lbs Hazza, Thuyyar 8st 9lbs ed 8st 4lbs Robertson, Tabris 8st 11bs, Mujeed Kawakib 7st 13lbs, Heeroo, Sir Roy 7st. 13.b Etul, Sc d 7st 5lbs Nat.

(Winner trained by W. A. Fowler.)

Betting :—2 to 1 against Kalee Charan, 5 to 2 Tabris, 3 to 1 Swalior, 5 to 1 Nazaar, 7 to 1 Madras and Thuyyar and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—A fine start the field getting off in a bunch till Nazzar showed out but well in hand with Spearmint and Swalior close up. From the half mile the lead was gradually increased till well clear and so well was he going that Ames had plenty in hand. Swalior on seeing Kalee Charan make his run, was pushed and just beat him landing a neck behind Spearmint. Time—1 min 23 secs.

The Mahim Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 third, Rs. 50. For Arabs, 13-3 and under which have never won flat race, value Rs. 500, or over. 13-3 to carry 8st 10lbs ; W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 12lbs. Winner since the above date races value as above of aggregate value Rs. 1,000 or over, 5lbs, in addition to above penalties. Distance —5 furlongs.

Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 8st 11lbs. William 1
Mr Haji Suleman's b a h Gaucho, 8st 7lbs...Forster 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Angler, 8st 11lbs...Oomerkhan 3
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Dhanan, 8st 10lbs. C B Mahomed 4

Also ran.—Sahoon 8st 11st Reyes, Calcutta 8st 10lbs Robertson, Settler, 8st 9lbs Heeroo, Namdar 8st 8lbs Native Muzeade 8st 7lbs Bond, Shabib 8st 5lbs Mujeed, Habart 7st carried 7st 9lbs Native. (Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee).

Betting.—6 to 4 against Mudlool, 5 to 1 Settler, 6 to 1 Sahoon, 8 to 1 Muzeade and Shabib, 10 to 1 Calcutta and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Calcutta got away badly after delaying the start but soon came up with his field with Muzeade setting a cracking pace and Mudlool at his heels. Calcutta came up promisingly before the bend but the run took too much out of him and he fell away again. Muzeade too was done with here and Mudlool passed him going very strong followed by Gaucho and Angler. In the straight the favourite came away as he liked and won pulling out by three lengths. A straggly finish, Gaucho beating Angler by two lengths. Time—1min. 7 2/5secs.

The Matoonga Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 100, third Rs. 100. For Arabs which have never won flat race value Rs. 150 or over. W. A. reduced 7lbs Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr A M Amir's ch a h Royal Red, 7st 11lbs...Native 1
Mr Tulsidas Tejpal's b a h Scarlet, 7st 9lbs ...Kamad 2
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Bourbon, 8st 2lbs ...Mujeed 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's bl a h Nagashi, 8st 5lbs..... C B Mahomed 4

Also Ran :—Kummar 8st 10lbs Mirzo, Ormonde 8st 10lbs Ames, Adham 8st 5lbs Etul, Recruit 8st 2lbs ed 8st 4lbs Robertson, Canter 8st 2lbs Fisher, Marvellous 7st 9lbs Heeroo.

(Winner trained by Abdool Rahman Nassar.)

Betting :—5 to 4 against Scarlet, 4 to 1 Marvellous, 6 to 1 Canter and Bourbon, 7 to 1 Recruit and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—A perfect start after which Kummar dashed to the front and after two furlongs held a lead of nearly four lengths from Scarlet. He appeared to be tiring at the half mile where Royal Red passed Scarlet and gradually drew up till he was level at the three furlongs and later Kummar died away. Royal Red led his field by about three lengths at the bend, Scarlet and Bourbon following Kamad put in a great finish but the lead was too much and Royal Red lasted out by half a length after an exciting chase. Bourbon headed the rest three lengths off. Time :—1 min 54 1/5 secs.

The Dadar Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs 200; third, Rs. 100; A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Aga Forrukshah's g a h Grey Falcon, 7st 11lbs Kamad 1
Mr E Runchordas' g a h Ashroff, 8st 11bs.....Etal 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed, 8st 11lbs..C B Mahomed 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 7st 9lbs Heeroo 4

Also Ran :—Tachreet 10st 3lbs Williams, Bandit 11 9st 6lbs Coomber, False Start 9st 0lb Ames, Witness II 8st 12lbs Mirza, Antica 8st 5lbs Kanoo, Pauaia II 8st 3lbs Mujeed, Osborne 7st 6lbs Abbas.

(Winner trained by Ali Mahomed.)

Betting :—5 to 2 against Tachreed and Grey Falcon, 5 to 1, Ashroff, 6 to 1 False Start and Antica, 8 to 1 Panala II, Tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Ashroff jumped out and took a clear length lead from Osborne and False Start but at the half mile Osborne fell away, Little Joker and Prey Falcon following on the outside. At the bend False Start also fell away and Ashroff led Little Joker into the straight and at the distance Eed made a strong run on the outside. By the Stand Grey Falcon came up and coming right through the centre won a fine race by three quarters, being a head between next two. Time—1min 56 2/5 secs.

The Epsom Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500 ; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.—Distance—1 Mile.

Messrs. M. Gooculdas & A. Nanji's b aus g Freelance 6st. 10lbs.....Dhondi 1
Aga S. Shah's br aus m Shotover, 8st. 4lbs ... Kamad 2
Mr. Kelso's b aus g Royalist, 8st. 12lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr. W. J. Hutchins' bl aus g Baritone. 8st 2lb...Fisher 4

Also Ran :—Chassepot 9st. 8lbs. Williams.

(Winner trained by W. A. Fowler.)

Betting :—6 to 4 against Chassepot, 4 to 1 Shotover and Baritone, 5 to 1 Freelance, 10 to 1 Royalist.

The Race :—Chassepot led out followed by Baritone and Freelance and at the half mile the latter came into second place on the outside drawing up to the leader at the bend. Here Baritone and Royalist also drew up the former taking outside berth and from now Chassepot died out. Freelance went away in the straight having the other two settled when Shotover made his run on the outside under the whip. It was a desperate finish in which Freelance just stayed out by a head on the post. Royalist passed Baritone, finishing a half behind the others.—Time 1min. 45secs.

The Second Hopeful Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third. Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1906.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

The first of the annual series of three races for the Challenge Cup of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was sailed on Saturday afternoon. As the ordained course was a long one, an early start was the order of the day. By half past two the crews were on board getting ready and casting anxious eyes up to wind'ard to see what the wind was going to do. A nice fresh breeze was blowing before the start and it looked very much as if we were going to have the long hoped-for blow, which so far this season has disappointed us.

Sapphire and Melody, both decided that there was going to be a breeze and sent up their jib-headers, while the crew of Turquoise were in high spirits. The three boats were sent away at 3.45. Turquoise cheerfully came down to the line with a good lead, but distinctly too much of one as she was not only ahead of the other boats but ahead of the starting gun also. There was much yelling and brandishing of recall numbers and she was at last induced to go back and have another try. Sapphire came down with a good head of speed on and made a nice start, though erring on the side of caution. Melody was not far behind and by the time Turquoise had re-crossed she was a good distance to the bad. By the way, the Challenge Cup races are sailed on Y. R. A. measurement and not on handicap times, consequently Turquoise had to give time to both her much more heavily-canvassed opponents. Reaching down to Sunk Rock the three kept their respective places. All set spinnakers on rounding and Sapphire then replaced her jib-header by her jack-yard top-sail, Melody following suit later, setting the jack-yarder over the jib-header.

The run to the Gull Island mark boat was a long one and Melody made good speed, being less than two minutes astern of Sapphire at the turn. Turquoise was nearly five minutes astern but still hopeful with a long beat ahead of her. It was a dead beat into the schooner and the clerk of the weather did his best to spoil Turquoise's chances by cutting off the wind supply. This suited Sapphire excellently and she increased her lead from the other two. Turquoise worked ahead of Melody but did not get enough wind to really show off her wonderful weatherly qualities. Spinnakers were set for the run to North Karanja and Sapphire increased her lead in a freshening breeze. It was a nice full and bye fetch home and Sapphire went away like a steamer, finishing six minutes ahead of Turquoise, from whom she was getting two and three-quarter minutes. The latter finished a couple of minutes in front of Melody but could not save her time, Melody getting second prize.

Four boats started in the B Class handicap, Trixie was first over the line but Yellow Peril was almost level with her and carrying a greater head of speed. This class followed the same course as the Challenge Cup competitors omitting the bit from the Schooner to North Karanja and back. Yellow Peril in the honourable position of scratch boat made the race on the reach and run, but did not find the bit of a popple that the breeze had knocked up so much to her liking, as soon as she rounded the mark-boat. Trixie soon worked into the lead with Pixie hanging on to her and the two had a fine race home. Pixie finally got past and won a hard earned victory by a few seconds. Sayonara did not find the sea to her liking, down by Gull Island, and made the best of her way straight over to the Bombay shore. She did better in the smooth water in shore but could not get up to the leaders. Pixie won with Trixie second. There were eight starters in the small boat race and a new competitor was joyfully hailed in the shape of Valkyrie. The latter has entered once or twice this season but so far has not crossed the starting line. She suffers from old sails at present, but when this complaint has been remedied, as we understand will soon be the case, she should give a good account of herself. The start was even a nearer thing than usual, all except Valkyrie being almost on the line at gunfire. Coralie was first over and if she was not too soon she could not have had the thickness of a coat of varnish to spare. It was a reach up to the Cross Island buoy and all kept close together going at a fine pace. Up near the new docks, Lapwing had a piece of luck, being the first to see a rope stretched out ahead of a tug and being also favourably placed to leeward. This led her into first place for the time but Meg got ahead before the buoy was reached. Meg, Lapwing and Tomtit rounded in the order named, with Maud not far behind. It was a dead run to North Karanja and there was some superfluous jibing on the way down. Meg and Tomtit ran away from the rest, Tomtit passing Meg halfway down. At the turn Lapwing was still third with Maud, Coralie, Jean and Midget close together. Valkyrie was also going well inside her time.

It was a close haul to the Schooner and Tomtit and Meg started off on a pinching match. Meg could make no impression on the leader till Middle Ground was passed, but then she suddenly seemed to wake up—possibly the boat had not properly realized that she had a beautiful new suit of sails. She went right through Tomtit's weather and walked straight away from her in a wonderful manner. At the Schooner Meg had a little over half a minute's lead from Tomtit. Maud had been sailing very well and nearly caught Lapwing. The latter saved herself with some difficulty from being beaten at the turn by judiciously blanketing Maud at the critical moment. It was a run to North Karanja with an improving breeze and Lapwing began to improve her speed running away from Maud and holding her own with the leaders. Coralie was close on Maud's heels, sailing in very good form and Jean was more than holding her own. At North Karanja buoy, Meg had about seventy seconds lead from Tomtit, and a long lead from Lapwing. It was an easy fetch home with a nice breeze, which was all in favour of the boats with big allowances. Tomtit made up some of her deficit on Meg, but could not catch her, the latter winning the Class prize. Lapwing, Maud, Coralie, Midget, and Jean followed in pretty close order with Valkyrie astern. Jean won the first handicap prize easily with Coralie second and Maud third. All saved their time on the scratch boats. Results :—

1ST CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. H. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Sapphire ..	2 30	Capt. Muter and Mr R H H Hopkins	2 45	5 51 49½	3 4 19½
Turquoise...	Scr	Mr F J Preston	2 45	5 57 36	3 12 31
Melody	8 14	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 45	6 1 34½	3 8 20½

Course No 10 and 14 = 17·4 miles—1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Melody—Wind W N W Strength moderate. Time-limit - 7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. H. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Pixie	5 30	Mr J E Aspinwall	3 0	8 47 23	2 41 53
Trixie	5 30	Mr R M Monteath	3 0	8 47 49	2 42 19
Erin	11 30	Mr R H Ireland	3 0	Did not	Start.
Sayonara ...	4 30	Capt A Erickson and A L Whitell	3 0	6 0 15	2 54 45
Yellow Peril	Scr	Capt Lewllin	3 0	5 57 30½	2 51 30½

Course No. 10 = 12·8 miles—1st Prize won by Pixie, and 2nd Prize won by Trixie saves entrance fee. Wind W N W Strength moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

C CLASS AND TOMTIT HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Meg.....	Scr	Mr C H Byrne	3 15	5 25 57	2 0 57
Lapwing...	8 0	Capt Gillespie, R E	3 15	5 31 37	2 8 37
Maud	13 30	Officers, R E	3 15	5 33 1	2 4 31
Midget ..	16 30	Officers, R A	3 15	5 37 14½	2 0 44½
Coralie ..	16 30	McCDN-Bombersey	3 15	5 34 56	2 3 6
Jean	23 30	Mr A G H MacLean	3 15	5 37 45½	1 59 15½
Tomtit ...	Scr	Mr J C Brooks	3 15	5 27 40	2 12 40
Valkyrie.	16 30	Mr M E Johnson	3 15	5 40 19	2 0 19

Course No 17 and 14 = 109 miles—1st Prize won by Jean, 2nd Prize won by Coralie ; 3rd Prize won by Maud said Class Prize Meg. Wind W N W. Strength moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay Garrison.

On the Gymkhana ground on Saturday the Bombay Gymkhana played off their fourth match of the Season with the Bombay Garrison. The Gymkhana had an easy victory. They scored 225 runs at the cost of only five wickets. To this the Garrison replied by only 62. The match thus ended in a victory for the Gymkhana by five wickets and 163 runs. To this big score of 225 Messrs. Coombs, Priestly, Cheetham and Monteath contributed chiefly. The bowling honours were almost equally divided between Messrs. Coombs and Stileman; the former taking 5 wickets for 31 runs the latter capturing 4 wickets for 24 runs. Their bowling on Saturday was very deadly on the fast wicket and with the exception of Commander James (26) the other members of the Garrison XI could make little or no stand against their steady attack.

The Garrison opened their attack with Lt. Murray and Lt. Blanford, the Gymkhana sending out Messrs. Burnes, and Stileman to defend the sticks. At 15 the former batsman succumbed to Lt. Blanford, Mr. Coombs taking his place ; 3 more to the total and Mr. Stileman was given l.b.w. to the same bowler. These two batsmen had contributed 7 runs each. Mr. Priestley joined Mr. Coombs and the play became merry indeed. These players displayed dash and confidence and runs began coming in very fast tens and tens were signalled on the telegraph board until 120 was put up. Four more were added to the total and Mr. Coombs succumbed to Lieutenant Murray. This pair had put up 106 during their partnership and the sting was altogether removed from the bowling. Mr. Coombs was deservedly applauded for his contribution of 62 runs. Mr. Cadell joined Mr. Priestley and tried to maintain the same average of scoring. Mr. Priestley however, was cleverly held by Captain Wilson of Lieut. Murray for 52, the telegram being 133. Mr. Cheethamland Mr. Cadell were now together, and 160 were shown on the board before their partnership could be dissolved. Commander James who had tried the leather succeeded in bowling Mr. Cadell out. The latter had secured 12 in good style and correct form. Mr. Monteath and Mr. Cheetham were at the wicket. Between them they kocked up 81 runs ; the former 41 and the latter 40, which brought the score to a very respectable total of 225. At this stage the innings was declared.

The Garrison began their venture by sending Commander James, R.N., and Capt Thompson, R.E., to defend against the attack of Messrs. Coombs and Stileman. All went well until 30 was signalled, when Mr. Coombs succeeded in securing Capt Thompson's wicket. Mr. Yates, R.G.A., joined the Commander. Five more were added to the score and the latter succumbed to the same bowler. The batsman had played with dash and some of his strokes were determined and very accurate. He was the only one among the Garrison XI that could and did punish the Gymkhana bowling. He returned with a well earned score of 26. Major Rich, R.G.A., joined Mr. Yates, and secured a single when the latter succumbed to Mr. Coombs. He contributed nothing. Mr. Dopkin, R.G.A., joined the Major, who being clean bowled by Mr. Stileman returned with only 3. Lt. Bell, R.N., was the next man in ; his partner Mr. Dopkin being caught by Mr. Rhe Phillipe off Mr. Coombs, Mr. Blanford, R.G.A., joined the Lieutenant, who very soon succumbed to Mr. Stileman, chief stoker Lashey, R.N., took his place but returned without disturbing the score which now stood at 50. Mr. Roughton, R. G. A., who followed was run out, though to some it looked as if he had entered the crease before the ball touched the stumps. Lt Murray, R. N., took his place and when he had made 4 he was given b.l.w. to Mr. Stileman Captain Wilson, R.I.M., was last man in for the Garrison and was asked to quit by Mr, Coombs, when he had just opened his account with a couple. The garrison innings thus closed with a total of 62, and they lost the game by five wickets and 163 runs.

The scores are :

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. C. L. Burns, b Blanford		7
Mr. C. G. Stileman, lbw, b Blanford		7
Mr. E. E. Coombs, b Murray		62
Mr. E. Priestley, c Wilson, b Murray		52
Mr. P. R. Cadell, b James		12
Mr. H. Cheetham, not out		40
Mr. J. Monteath, not out		41
Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Mr. Berrie ..... Mr. Rhe. Phillipe, Mr. R. Peel, ...	did not bat.	
Extras.....		4
Total.....		225

BOMBAY ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt. Murray*.....	13	0	67	2
Lt. Blanford	11	0	59	2
Capt. Wilson	3	0	21	0
Mr. Roughton.....	9	0	37	0
Comdr. James.....	4	0	37	1

a Bowled one wide ball.

BOMBAY GARRISON.

Comdr. James, R. N., b Coombs.....	26
Capt. Thompson, R. E., b Coombs	7
Mr. Yates, R. G. A., b Coombs	0
Major Rich, R. G. A., b Stileman	3
Mr. Dopkin, R. G. A., c Rhe Phillipe b Coombs	3
Lt. Bell, R. N., b Stileman.....	6
Mr. Blanford, R. G. A., not out.....	6
C. Lashley, R. N., b Stileman	0
Mr. Roughton, R. G. A., run out	0
Lt. Murray, R. N., l b w, b Stileman	4
Capt. Wilson, R. I. M., b Coombs	2
Extras.....	7
Total.....	62

BOMBAY ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr. E. E. Coombs ...	10·3	3	31	5
Mr. C. G. Stileman...	10	3	24	4

THE PRESIDENCY vs. HINDUS.

The Presidency XI. to meet the Hindus on the 28th February and 1st and 2nd March has been selected as follows :—

Major Deas	Deolali.
Major Wigram	
Capt. Greig	Poona.
Capt. Rutter ...	
Mr. Airey	
Mr. Crump	
Mr. Cheetham...	Bombay.
Mr. Priestley ...	
Mr. Faviell.....	Ahmednagar.
Mr. Hoare	Indore.
Mr. Turner.....	Rajkot.

Such a strong team of batsmen with fast and slow bowlers should give the Hindus all they can do to win again.

CALCUTTA PAPERCHASE.

A Large Field.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 25.

At a paperchase yesterday there was an exceptionally large field. A Government House coach driven by Captain Bulkeley brought out a number of the staff. There were a certain of number accidents but no damage. Mr. Evers for the first time this season came in third, Therefore Mr. Ballantyne on Fairy who has been placed in every chase, holds first place for the average cup. The final order was :—

1 Dr. Hossack on Lady Geld.
2. Mr. Rees on Turk ;
3. Mr. Evers on Orphan Boy ;
4. Mr. Ballantyne on Fairy ;
5. Mr. Lamond-Walker on Detective ;
6. Mr. Roland Pugh on Cymryr.

There was a large field for the Pony Chase and ponies as usual jumped beautifully. Mr. Evers considered it necessary to be first, at least once in the morning and passed the post a couple of lengths ahead of Mr. Robertson on Gay.

3. Mr. Bell Irving on Samat ;
4. Mr. R. Pugh on Mistlebird ;
5 Mr. Paunthy on Irish Boy ;
6. Mr. Morshead on Grey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Lieutenant Dickson, of the Connaught Rangers, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Alves, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, is posted to the Burma Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain A. S. Evans, R.E. will revert to the Imperial Establishment in June next.

The death is reported of Major Sherwood, R. E. of the 1st Sappers and Miners at Roorkee on the 24th of January from appendicitis.

Major Travers, of the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, is transferred to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

Major Liddell, R. E., Assistant Commanding the Royal Engineers, at Dera Ismail Khan is transferred to Quetta and Major Dealy, R. E., Assistant Commanding the Royal Engineers at Quetta, is transferred to Dera Ismail Khan.

Major-General Sir J. Wolfe Murray, has been selected for a Divisional Command in India and is posted to the Secunderabad Division *vice* General Egerton retiring.

Lieutenant-Colonel H.C. Manton, R. E., has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General R. E., at Army Head Quarters *vice* Colonel Tanner.

Colonel Kitson, Commandant, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has been selected for appointment to the command of the Jubbulpore Brigade.

Colonel Mackenzie Kennedy, Indian Army, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Secunderabad Division, *vice* Colonel Rundall resigned.

Messrs Wood and Wynne of the Railway Board are at Darjeeling and will inspect the Mountain Railway.

Full Dress rehearsal at the Minto Fete took place on Friday evening. Everything went with great smoothness.

COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Vagaries of the Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 27.

One Rukunuddin, a native of Bharwari in th. Allahabad District, bought Rs. 5,000 worth of cocaine at Bangalore for sale in Allahabad market. This was done prior to the enforcement of Cocaine Act in the United Provinces, and the parcel containing the cocaine was consigned to the address of Rukunuddin at Bharwari from Bangalore.

During the course of transmission the G. I. P. Railway Police at Poona, detained the parcel containing the cocaine and got out a warrant for having violated the provision of the Local Act of Bombay prohibiting illicit trade in cocaine. Under the authority of that warrant Rukunuddin was arrested at Allahabad and sent under custody to Poona. After a prolonged magisterial enquiry Rukunudin was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 351, He appealed to the Court of Sessions Judge, at Poona, and the learned Sessions Judge, differing from the conclusions of the Magistrate, reversed the conviction and sentence and directed that the fine be refunded. He further ordered that the parcel of cocaine detained by the Police be restored to Rukunuddin. In the meanwhile, however, Allahabad has been made a restricted area for the sale of cocaine and the parcel from Bangalore is no longer the marketable commodity that it was a few months ago. Rukunuddin now finds that the action of the Railway Police at Poona has deprived him of his expected profits and saddled him, besides his own expenses, with a useless parcel.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Takes Over Grass and Dairy Farms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

Arrangements are being made for Grass and Dairy Farms to be taken over by the Supply Department.

THE MANCHURIAN BATTLE-FIELDS.

Visit by Professors and Students of Deolali.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 26.

Sanction has just been given for two Professors and twenty students of the India Staff College to visit the Manchurian battlefields in Spring.

This will correspond of course with the visits paid by the Camberley students to the Franco-German battlefields ; but the Indian Officers will have the enormous advantage of seeing the ground over which the most modern operations have been conducted, covering also the extent of the front, un-thought of 36 years ago.

The Camberley students will envy the good fortune which has thus befallen the Officers at Deolali.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL BHADOI.

Final Forecast of the Bhadoi Crops of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The figures relate to the whole province. From the Assam districts figures were only collected in respect of the final forecast.

Character of the season.—Since the preliminary forecast was issued by my predecessor, nothing of importance has occurred. In fact the aus dhan, which is the bulk of the bhadoi crop, was reaped before the preliminary estimate was submitted. In future years a change of dates is advisable. As already reported, the season was characterised by floods, and was therefore unfavourable to the bhadoi crop.

Area sown.—The area sown for all kinds of bhadoi crops is now put down at 4,281,489 acres against, 4,219,670 in 1905. The figures for bhadoi paddy are given at 3,574,700 acres in 1905 and 3,629,600 in 1906. In the circumstances I make no comment on these figures.

Outturn per area.—The District Officers give the outturn per acre in 1906 as 69 per cent. of the normal against 72 per cent last year. This is probably about right. We may take the crop under report to be two-thirds of the normal per acre and the crop of last year to be three-fourths, i.e. 66 per cent in 1906 against 75 per cent. in 1905.

Provincial outturn of bhadoi paddy.—Taking 7 cwts of clean rice per acre as the normal outturn of this crop, we find the outturn of 1905 to be 18,767,200 cwts and the outturn of the current year to be 16,938,100 cwts., a decrease of about 9 per cent.

On an average of the five years ending 1904-1905, the area under bhadoi paddy in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 5·4 per cent of the total area under bhadoi paddy in British India.

BENGAL RICE.

Final Forecast of the Winter Rice Cop of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

As in the preliminary forecast, this forecast covers the districts Eastern Bengal except the Chittagong Hill districts and the plains districts of Assam.

Character of the Season.—Since the preliminary forecast was issued by my predecessor the character of the weather has been favourable to the standing crop. Some heavy rain fell in the end of October but this on the whole was beneficial. Since then there has been good ripening weather throughout the province.

'Area sown'.—The total area sown is now reported to be 12,226,000 acres against 12,221,400 acres in the preliminary forecast. Both figures are somewhat below the normal. In view of the high price of rice and the scarcity of stocks, I doubt whether the area sown this year was really below the normal. I have not however changed the acreage reported.

Outturn per acre.—Taking the province as a whole, the outturn per acre as given by the District officers is now 82 per cent of the normal as against 78 in the preliminary forecast. Last year the figure for the province was finally put at 79. On the whole it is probable that the figure last year was below 7·0 (say 66, or two-thirds) and that the figure this year is nearer 90 than 80. It may safely be put at 85. I have made a few marginal notes against the different districts, based upon my observations while on tour.

Total Provincial Outturn.—In calculating the provincial outturn I have taken an all-round normal per acre as 10 cwts. of clean rice. On this basis the provincial outturn last year was 80,886,600 cwts., and the provincial outturn this year will be 103,921,000. In other words the provincial outturn this year will be 28 per cent, greater than the provincial outturn of last year.

On an average of the five years ending 1904—1905, area under winter rice crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 17·2 per cent of the total area under winter rice crop in British India.

BENGAL COTTON.

Third Forecast of the cotton Crop of the Season.

The area under cotton is reported to be 57,333 acres against the previous year's estimate of 60,600 acres which has since been raised to 61,140 acres according to the latest information, of the current year's area, Sylhet and Kamrup return 500 and 12 acres, respectively, under late cotton. The remaining figures relate to early cotton.

The season has been generally favourable except in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where a decrease in yield per acre is estimated owing to lateness of sowing, cloudy weather and heavy rainfall.

Last year the average yield per acre was taken at 130 pounds of cleaned cotton, and at that rate the gross estimated outturn amounted to 19,800 bales. The rate of outturn per acre has since been revised for all the cotton growing districts, and at the revised rate, namely 111 pounds of cleaned cotton per acre, the estimated outturn of last year comes to 17,053 bales. This year the estimated yield is 13,680 bales, i. e., an average of 95 pounds of cleaned cotton per acre. The decrease in yield per acre, as compared with that of last year, is chiefly attributable to the decrease of yield in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where conditions were unfavourable.

On an average of five years ending 1804-1905, the area under cotton crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·8 per cent of the total area under cotton crop in British India.

ASSAM MUSTARD.

Preliminary Forecast of the Mustard Crop in Assam for 1906-1907 :—

On an average of 5 years ending 1903-1904 the area under mustard crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6·2 per cent of the total area under mustard crop in British India.

The season for the mustard crop in Assam was unfavourable in the beginning. Sowings began late in consequence of floods. The area ultimately sown is, however, reported to be more extensive than in the preceding year in most of the mustard-growing districts. This is due to the high price of mustard. The crop is expected to be good in Lakhimpure and fair elsewhere, except in Goalpara and parts of Sibsagar, where the prospects are reported to be unfavourable for want of timely rain.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Coroner's Enquiry.

OLD TIMBER IN USE.

MR. Coroner Byrne held an adjourned inquiry yesterday noon at the Morgue, concerning the sixteen dead bodies recovered from underneath the debris of the house that collapsed on the afternoon of the 13th instant, in the 1st Cooper Street, Bhindi Bazaar, Bombay. The names of those buried are as under :—

Abdul Hussen Alibhoy, 22 ; Abdul Madar, 40 ; Mahomed Hayat, 40 ; Bhoora Mana, 25 ; Andibai, 20 ; Luxman Jaloo, 35; Sania Krishna, 50 ; Subhai Ismailkhan, 22; Sonia Vithu, 40; Sumbhu Gangaji, 22 ; Govind Hari, 40 ; Sakhu Vithoo, 17 ; Pandia, 30 ; Gania Madhia, 35 ; Mahomedali Alibhoy and one more.

Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Municipal Solicitors, Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer and other Municipal officials were present at the inquiry on behalf of the Municipality. Mr. Pestonji C. Kotwal, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal, Civil Engineer, under whose supervision the building in question was being built at the time it collapsed. Mr. Chandulal of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy & Co., Solicitors, was present on behalf of Bai Moharambai, the owner of the building. Mr. J. B. Dalal was also present. Superintendent Flanagan led the evidence.

The first witness before the jury was Dharsi Kalidas, a metha to deceased Abdul Hosein Alibhoy, who was manager to Bai Moharambai, to whom he was closely related. It was about four months ago that the work of erecting the building was taken in hand. Before the witness took up his job under the deceased Abdul Hosein the foundation of the building was laid and a three feet high external wall had been erected on it. His duty consisted of calling the roll-calls, supplying the labourers, and preparing the rent-bills of a chawl belonging to Bai Moharambai. The witness recollected the 13th instant on which day he went to work at about half-past eight in the morning. By that date, the three floors of the building, besides the ground-floor were completed and the roof was being put on. Two or three days before the collapse of the house, carpenters were engaged in putting on the roof to the house. On the day in question there were twenty-six people working on the building. They were 13 labourers, 3 female labourers, 4 brick-layers, 4 carpenters and two "sheths," Abdul Hosein Alibhoy and Mahomed Allibhoy, who supervised the construction of the building. Besides himself there was also one "mistry" working in connection with the building. The witness worked on that day till 11 30 a.m. when he went to take his meals. He returned at quarter to one, when he found the building collapsed. Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal was the Engineer, under whose directions, the building operations were carried out by the deceased Abdul Hosein and Mahomed, who worked as the supervisers. It was about every second or the fifth day that the witness saw Mr. Dalal come and inspect the building, who, with Abdul Hosein, went over the house very frequently, giving the latter the necessary instructions. The labourers worked under the orders of Abdul Hosein alone. On the ground floor of the building there was lying a heap, about five feet high, of stone slabs, timber, and sand. Besides, there was a mortar mill worked by a buffalo on the ground floor. On the upper floors materials, consisting of chunam, brick and timber were placed as the progress of the building required. The witness did not know whether any engineer or an inspector of the Municipality had ever come to inspect the building. But, besides Mr. Dalal, one or two Parsees had come to see the building, it might be once or twice.'

Mr. Flannagan : Were there any creases in the wall brought to your notice before the collapse of the house ?—"No."

"Were any visible ?"—"Not to my knowledge."

"Did anything seem to go wrong with the house ?"—"To me everything seemed all right."

Cross-examined by Mr. Kotval, the witness said that the workmen took about a month to finish the ground and the first floor. It took them about fifteen to twenty days to carry the wall, which was then feet high, from the first floor to the second and the same period of time for carrying it on from the second to the third floor. The witness could not say from his own knowledge what portion of the top floor wall was under construction when the collapse took place. The witness then said that it was only from hearsay that he said that the three floors of the house were completed and that the roof was being put on when the house collapsed The whole masonry and wood-work of the building was being done under the supervision of Abdul Hosein The mortar and other materials including timber were inspected before use by Abdul Husein. It was possible Mr. Dalal had inspected them. The witness could not remember whether on any occasion Mr. Dalal had rejected the mortor selected by Abdul Husein. It was not a fact that four days before the collapse of the house, the work of constructing the walls was carried on with extraordinary rapidity. The work was going on as usual. To his knowledge there was no cause for any hurry. There was a talk about building a new chawl in Bhajipalla Street by the same land-lady and Abdul Husein, but they were not promised any reward if they completed the house in question in the shortest possible time. Of course there was the usual urging on to hurry up the work. It was suggested that more labourers should be employed on the house to finish it as early as possible and the witness had procured seven more labourers to replace the similar number of workmen who had left the work to go up-country. The witness did not know whether the wall of the top-floor was allowed to dry before the roof was being put on.

Questioned by a number of the jury, the witness said that he had heard of no complaint about any of the materials used in the construction of the building. The timber used in the building was partly new and partly old. Abbul Husein used to get the stock of timber and he used to examine each of the beams before putting it into use. New beams were sawn on the premises. By old timber, the witness meant beams that were old but were never used before in any constructing work. The witness solemnly affirmed that there was no rabid used in the mortar.

Questioned by Mr. Crawford, the witness said that there was no such timber used that had already been used before.

Bakaji Amartial was the next witness examined. He was a carpenter, though he had not worked as such on the house in question. For the last four months he had been assisting the deceased Abdul Husein in connection with the house that collapsed and when Abdul had purchased the materials, he conveyed them to the house. Abdul Husein purchased beams in job lots from near the corner of Grant Road, where they stock old timber only. About three months ago Abdul Hosein purchased a job lot of old timber of demolished houses and the witness conveyed it to the house in Cooper Street, where they were used in the construction of the ill-fated building.

Further enquiry was then adjourned till Wednesday morning next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	1	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamattipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	5
Hospitals.....	0	0	0
Total.....	7	5	98
Same date last year	13	10	129

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	6	5	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	5
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total.....	9	8	105
Total plague deaths to date..	134,307		
Same date last year.....	6	7	107

MR. W. REES DAVIES, who is now King's advocate in Cyprus, has been selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the appointment of attorney-general of Hong Kong, vacant by the resignation of Sir Henry Berkeley.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The two Chambers reassembled on Jan. 8, but both Houses adjourned until the 10th for the election of their Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries immediately after the delivery of the regulation addresses by the doyens. In the Senate, M. Fayard was much applauded after the following statement :—"The head of the Catholic world, perhaps on the advice of foreign ecclesiastical dignitaries who are by no means favourable to our free institutions, has opposed with uncompromising inflexibility the application of the Separation Law voted by both Houses, a law which while respecting every religious belief, the sacred domain of the conscience, ensured the free practice of the various forms of religious worship. Let us hope, nevertheless, that this somewhat superficial agitation will be temporary and that the great majority of French Catholics will refuse in its patriotism to defend those Clerical and Ultramontane pretensions which would soon find themselves in the service of occult political ambition."

In the Chamber, M. Louis Passy, the doyen, speaking as provisional President, was warmly cheered by the Right, of which he a member, for his eulogy of liberty, which he declared, does not at present exist in France owing to the omnipotence of Parliament. He reproached the Chamber with having suppressed the words "Dieu protege la France" on certain French coins, adding that the word and idea of God were important factors in word politics.

At the Council of Ministers, on Jan. 8, M. Briand, Minister of Public Worship, announced that ecclesiastical buildings, Bishops' palaces, and seminaries will generally be utilised for the purposes of education or for the establishment of museums. It is intended to devote the buildings of the seminary of St Sulpice to the enlargement of the Luxembourg Museum, the premises of which are inadequate.

A letter from "A Catholic Priest," published in the "Times" attributes to M. Briand a blasphemous statement alleged to have been made at a meeting of teachers, and said to have been quoted by Cardinal Gibbons in an interview, and reported in the Tablet of Jan. 5. M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction, not only emphatically denies ever having uttered the words attributed to him, but declares them to be contrary to his views. In support of this affirmation M. Briand refers those whom it may interest to the following passage in his speech delivered in the Senate on Dec. 28, 1906, which the Senate ordered to be posted up all over France.

"Freethinkers as we are, we only seek consolation and guidance in our conscience assisted by our reason. But we have not the pretension, the tyrannical and intolerable determination, to impose our views, our metaphysical conceptions, on the citizens, of this country. Into the domain of conscience the State has no right to penetrate. Citizens must be free to choose the source of hope or of consolation which they think will soothe their distress. It does not behove us to intervene in such a delicate conflict between a man and his conscience. When religious freedom is in question we must, therefore, be tolerant. No legislation must lead citizens to suppose that they are going to be hundered in the free expression of their faith. That is the principle that has guided us."

The "Melbourne Age" states that it is confidently declared, on the authority of missionaries in the Pacific Islands, that France has ceded Tahiti to Great Britain in consideration of territorial concessions in Burma or Further India. Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, declares that he is without information on the subject.

SPAIN.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain, has sent to the King a protest against the proposed law of associations endorsed by the whole episcopate—namely, eleven archbishops and more than fifty bishops. The protest describes the Bill as being from the moral point of view, at least in the articles affecting religious associations and institutions, notoriously bad and contrary to the laws of the Church.

Alfonso XIII, is determined to carry out his duties as a constitutional Sovereign, and his only reply will be that, with all due respect for the prelates who have signed this petition, he can merely hand it over to his responsible Ministers, as he had done with all previous petitions and addresses on the same delicate matter.

MOROCCO.

The Sherecfian troops attacked Raisuli's stronghold on Saturday, Jan. 5, but were repulsed. The troops, largely reinforced, again moved against Zinat on the 6th. Raisuli's stronghold was shelled, but, as no one was visible, the troops advanced, and found Zinat and other villages completely deserted. The entire population had slipped off during the night.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" says that Raisuli is known to have escaped to the mountains, which fact, with the additional prestige he will have acquired by the check he administered to the Sherecfian troops, presages considerable danger. The correspondent describes the blunders made by the Maghzen's officers, and remarks that at the critical moment the Maghzen, as usual, failed in every respect. There is no confirmation of a rumour that Raisuli has been captured by the mountain tribes.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" thinks that, whether the feud between Raisuli and the Maghzen is only skin deep or not, his flight and the termination of his despotic usurpation have relieved the situation. It is held in competent quarters in Paris that the French and Spanish naval force at Tangier may be reduced, if not altogether withdrawn, without waiting for the organisation of the police. It may be confidently said that Moroccan affairs no longer constitute a danger for the peace of the world.

At a Council of Ministers held in Paris on Jan. 8, M. Pichon reported the receipt of a telegram from the French Minister at Tangier, stating that Raisuli had taken refuge with the W

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The Bombay mails of 12th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cents. Consols	87 1/16	=	— 1/16
2 per cent. Rentes	91 1/2	=	— 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 15/16	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 5/8	=	"
2 months hence	31 13/16	=	plus 1/16
Spot in New York	68 1/2	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·22 1/2	=	"
Berlin cheques			
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	=	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	5	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	do. =	— 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	do. =	— 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/8	do. =	— 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	do. =	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 3/8	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	4 3/4	=	— plus 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.
Extra Council Bills allotment Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s 4 1/8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £130,000
Gold to Bombay £130,000

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags C. and F. India 11 7 1/2
Mar-April sellers dull.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York ?
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—"Corfe Castle"

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day quiet and prices easier. Goat skins Madras 2d to 3d. lower. Goat skins Bombay prices par to 1/2d lower. Total sold 1,096,050.

IN LIVERPOOL—			
Cotton Market closed			steady
East Indian			dull
Manchester			steady
Total Sales			7,000
Spot			5·90
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			10 3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export			500
Imports			24,000
Futures closed			steady

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·54	5 51	5·49
.....	.....	.....
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·49	5·48	5·47
plus 1	plus 1	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
5·42	5·35	5·35
.....	— 1	— 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports		54,000
Do. last year		23,000
Exports to Great Britain		13,000
Do. do. Continent		16,000
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	11·00	}
Futures, month of March	9·43 — 4	} *
Do. month of July	9·39 — 4	}

Declined owing to weak cables and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 7/16
Futures, month of March	10·20 —1
Do. month of July	10·23 —1
Tone at close	quiet

COTTON.

	Bales
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	297,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	43,000
" Continent	154,000
Stock at U. S. Ports	1,292,000
" Interior "	646,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G Madras Westerns C I F Jan.-May	4 21/32d sellers
F G F Tinnevelly C I F Apr.-May	4 7/32d sellers
Fair Coconadas C I F Jan.-May	4 17/32d sellers
Coconada Ginned C I F Jan.-May	4 22/32d sellers

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25 January :—

Cotton	20,570 bales.
Wheat	5,188 cwts.
Linseed	285 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	361 "
Gingellyseed	23,474 "
Poppyseed	6 "
Groundnuts	396 "
Castorseed	6,485 "
Rice	2,213 "
Myrabollams	2,577 "
Cottonseed	21,760 "
Mowrawood	95 "
Gram	1,884 "
Joowar	1,024 "
Maize	49 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin	Rs 6,650	from Marseilles
Silver Bullion	Rs 72,905	from London
Mexican Dollars	51 boxes	from London
Silver	127 bars	from London

Ex s. s. "Oriental".

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

The cotton market is slightly easier to-day, after the settlement with quotations for ready cotton Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. There is a little more enquiry from shippers for ready and forward delivery at the reduced rates.

Sterling exchange is easier, following the reduction in London discounts, with Bank's buying rates one-thirty second lower. Rupee Paper is also quieter with quotations 1/8 to lower than yesterday's closing rates.

The share market is easier. Closing quotations are as follows :—

Petits	Rs.	3,527 1/2
Davids	"	430
Bank of Bombay	"	1,360

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 5/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 19/32d.
French Francs	3 m/s	D. A	172 1/4
Marcles	3 do.	do.	141
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	161
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	221
Japan	30 do.	do.	148 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quieter.

Cash	Rs.	97 0 0
1st Settlement, 31st January	"	97 0 0
2nd Do. 27th February	"	97 6 0

MONEY MARKET.—Tone.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	17th	Jan. 5	per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	13th	Dec. 9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th	do. 9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th	Jan. 9	do.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs.	7-0-0
Forward Apl.-May	Rs.	7-5-6

Rapeseed.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	Rs.	7 10-0
Do. Delhi Forward April-May	Rs.	7-3-0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs.	10-4-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	8-4-0

Castorseed —Tone dull.

Ready	Rs.	39-8-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	35-0-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone quieter.

15 per cent. Mixed	Rs.	49-0-0
25 " "	Rs.	48-0-0
50 " "	Rs.	47-0-0
Black Kutnee	Rs.	41-8-0

Wheat.—Tone quiet.

White Delhi, April-May	Rs.	4-8-0.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	171	160	..	Ready.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	176	166	..	do
S. Punjab M G	176	166	..	do
Comrawaties (Assortions) M-G	205	193	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	188	182	..	do.
Julgaum (M G)	193	184	..	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	201	198	..	do
Akola (M-G) do				
Karanja do	203	197	..	do
Yeotmal (M. G.)	220	214	..	do
Dhamangaum and Pedgaum M-G	216	210	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	224	218	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	251	238	..	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G.)	181	171	..	Ready.
Dharwar (M. G.)	202	194	..	do
Wardox Hinganghat M. G.	225	219	..	do
Hinganghat (M G)	227	221	..	do

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	94 1/2	=	"
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	— 1/2
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65	=	plus 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 11/16	=	plus 1/16
2 months hence	31 13/16	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	68 1/2	=	"
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 22	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·81 3/4	=	plus 2/4
New York Demand	4 85 1/2	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	5	pr. ct. =	"
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 3/4	" =	"
6 months sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	" =	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/8	=	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 5/8	=	"
7 day market loans	4 3/4	=	"

WHEAT.—Firm
RAPESEED—
Brown 42 1/4—April-May sellers dull
LINSEED—Steady.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta	£	70,000
Gold do	£	10,000
IN LIVERPOOL—		
Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		steady
Total Sales		7,000
Spot		5·90
Egyptian F & F Brown		10 3/8
Sold on speculation and for Export		500
Imports		7,000
Futures closed		steady

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·53	5·50	5·48
plus 2	— 1	— 1
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·47	5·46	5·45
— 2	— 2	— 2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sept.-Oct.
5·43	5·37	5 34
—2	— 2	—1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	50,000	bales
Do. last year	13,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	16,000	"
Do. do Continent	40,000	"
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	11·00	}
Futures, month of March	9·50 — 7	} *
Do. do. July	9·66 plus 7	}

Advanced owing to support by New Orleans bull party and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 1/2 plus 1/16
Futures, month of Mar	10·26 plus 6
Do. do. July	10·30 plus 7
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.	
Stock in London	15,000	
Total visible supply	4,930,000	unchanged.
Total visible supply East Indian	235,000	
Total quantity in Sight	9,560,000	plus 400,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	50,000
Total Sold on Speculation	4,000
Total Sold for Export	2,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers	105,000
Total Actual Exports	19,000
Total Weeks Imports	156,000
Total Stock	822,000
Surats forwarded to Consumers	1,000
Surats Week's Imports	1,000
Surats Stock	12,000
Afloat American	400,000
Do. Indian	13,000

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Report by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the half-year ended 31st December 1906, shows:—Money has been in good demand for the greater part of the half-year owing chiefly to the requirements of the Jute Trade, prices having ruled abnormally high. The average rate for demand loans was 5·885 per cent. The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 17,39,649-12-7, which, with Rs. 4,85,577-2-3 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 22,25,226-14-10. This sum the Directors disposed of as follows :—

I.—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax	10,00,000	0	0
II.—In payment of a Bonus of 1 per cent. to the Shareholders free of Income Tax	2,00,000	0	0
III.—Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
IV.—Transferred to Gratuity and Pension Fund	50,000	0	0
V.—Transferred to Bank Premises Account	1,50,000	0	0
VI.—Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year,	3,25,226	14	10
	Rs. 22,25,226	14	10

During the half year Mr. H. H. Ogilvy resigned his seat as Director, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in his stead Mr H. Bateson of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.

Sir William Cruickshank returned from leave in November and resumed his appointment as Secretary and Treasurer.

LONDON TEA REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, of 13 Rood Lane London, telegraphs to the "Indian Daily News" on the 24th of January as follows :—

Buyers are operating very cautiously.

The market for Medium Liquoring Pekoes and broken Pekoes is weak.

The market for common Pekoes and broken Pekoes is steady.

The average price of Assam Tea sold on Garden Account this week was 8 3/8d.

The average price of Indian Tea sold on Garden Account this week was 7 3/4d.

LIVERPOOL OILCAKE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following clauses are proposed to be inserted in contracts for all Oilcakes from India :—

Warranted free from castorseed or ibuyers. to have the option of rejecting.

Warranted not to contain more than 2 per cent. sand, If the sand should exceed 2 per cent. and be less than 3 per cent., an allowance per unit to be made for the excess at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the price per ton : if the sand should be 3 per cent. and under 4 per cent, the allowance per unit for the excess to be at the rate of 3 per cent. on the price per ton ; if the sand should be 4 per cent. or upwards, the buyer to have the option of rejecting. In the case of any goods being rejected under this contract on the ground of inferiority to Warranty, the seller shall make a fresh tender on the goods shall be invoiced back to the seller at the market price, as may be decided by the arbitrators. Each shipment and each mark in any one shipment to stand as a separate contract for the purposes of the above clauses.

The "London Ex-ship Terms Rangoon Rice Meal" contract is to be altered immediately. The above Association is in negotiations with the Shippers.

These alterations are caused by the stringent new "Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Oct. 1906," which came into operation in Great Britain and Ireland on Januar 1st last.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 28.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1418—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Goculdas Khushalchand and others vs Pasoo Dewsi and others—Thakurdas and Co

1440—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Bhimji vs Dhunjibhoy B Petit—Ardeser H Dand Co

1442—Unwala and P—Jehangir Byramji and others vs Aranvoyal Armuga Sabapathy Moodeliar—Daphtary F and D

1450—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttonbai widow—Wadia G and Co

1452—Tyabji D and Co—Jiva Alias Motilal Dwarkadas vs Bai Umia widow—and another, Elgon G and W

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

10,184-06—Madhavji K and C—Shamji Shivji and another vs Vallibal Virchand

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

After the Appellate side Work is over.

For decree absolute,

177-05—Khunderao S and L—Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Balkisondas Narrondas and others

For Order of abatement under Section 366 C P C

483-05—Wadia G and Co—Damodardas Vithaldas vs Bai Fulcore widow—Hiralal and G

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

611-05—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs N C Macleod—Unwalla and P

For evidence and Argument,

535-01—Khan Bahadur bin Akbar Alli and another vs Khan Bahadur Mirc Abdulally and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Long Causes.

120-06—Bhaishunker K and G—Narandas Ramji and another vs Narandas Ramji and others—Wadia G and Co

123-06—Tyabji D and Co—Vullubhdas Khimji vs Cullinji Jairam and others Dikshit, D and S

644-02—Little and Co—Ezekiel Joseph Strangman vs Luckmidas Hariland others—Chitnes and M

154-01—Tyabji D and Co—Shridham Gopinath vs Pragnaram Shunkerpershad and another—Hiralal and T.

211-01—Hiralal and T—Goverdhandas Hurprasad vs Shridham Gopinath Tyabji D and Co.

554-03—Payne and Co—Mariambibi vs Ebrahim Abdulla and others—Madhavji K and C

376-06—Thakurdas and Co—Abdul Kader bin Bala Miya bin Kassim Omanker and another vs Mariambibi widow and others—Payne and Co

160-01—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hunsraj vs Kesservahu widow—Edgelow G and W

581-04—Madhavji and K—Velbahrs Cullianji Syngjibhai and others Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurumukhrai and others vs Chandrabhai Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co

856-05—Maganlal J and G Krishnaji Mudjee vs Haji Ismail Hassan and others—Payne and Co

1100-05—Payne and Co—N E Macleod vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Ghesta and others—Thakurdas and Co

307-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others—vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Seervai and others—Khunderao S and L.

586-01—Little and Co—Goverdhandas Geculdas Tejpal vs Khimj Jairam Narouji—Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chamber.

692-06—Bicknell M and R—Balkrishna Vinayek Waseunleeve Yamaj rao Dinkerrao Raje Nanbolker

For Judgem nt.

132-05—Khunderao S and L—Pedal widow and others vs Dorsingo Greenas and others—Madhavji V and C

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

Testamentary Suit.

12-06—S B Noble—Narayen Kashinath vs Harichandra Pandhari nath—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard

Commercial Cases.

741-06—Payne and Co—S D B Lam and Co the Partnership firm vs D Laxminarayen

For disposal of Chamber Summons

37-06—Wadia G and Co—Chabildas Laloobhai vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P

Testamentary Suits

13-06—Chitnis and M—Morob Dhanji and others vs Harischand

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes,

50-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugonnath Dowji—Mirza and M

680-04—Dharamsi and Co Rattonbai widow vs Raichand Dongersey—Dophtary F and D

271-04—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Metha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Latyabhanabai—Hickpell M and R

517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wassoolji vs Hasanali Mahomedali—Arlishir H D and Co

484-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Jonke—Mehta S and L

528-05—Sametham B and N—Balkrisondas Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M B and B

641-05—Khunderao S and L—Kallidas Cullianji vs Kallidas Ramji—Captain and V

86-05—Mirza and M—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mohamed and another vs Zohrabibi widow—Mehta and S

BY THE WAY.

THRONES ON OFFER.

PERHAPS not as definite action for the transfer of the Servian crown to another head as would satisfy the most ardent of King Peter's enemies has been taken. The alacrity with which he accepted the call of the regicides did not afford much opportunity for practice in the disposal of such matters. But other States could impart lessons. Greece is not alone a shining example. A little deputation of Bulgarians went from Court to Court throughout Europe seeking a prince to govern them, and invited their present not too popular ruler only when every other possible man had refused. Saxe-Coburg has also offered honours which failed to dazzle some of those before whom they were displyed. Norway, the latest country with a throne on offer, may be considered as fortunate as any. She might have seen what was to come, for six years ago she produced a Government volume on the history and characteristics, the advantages and charms of the country which would have done credit to any business firm. Just before the revolution she, rather significantly, issued a second edition of her attractive book.

WHIPS AND SCORPIONS.

It will be remarkable if the impending elections in Germany do not produce a crop of punishments for lese-majeste. Socialist tongues are the very ones to bring their owners within the law upon the subject. If they themselves had a law operative against the Royal Family the Crown Prince is the man who would fall a victim. But then perhaps he would not. Herr Bebel says that every time the Crown Prince speaks of the Socialists he adds so many thousand votes to their poll. It is really a Socialist asset, and to be encouraged rather than suppressed. We used to have a sort of lese-majeste law in this country. What figures in history as the Floyd case will bring the matter to mind. Here a man had spoken with disrespect of the Elector Palatine and his wife. Parliament, angered by the obstinate aversion of James for the cause of the Palatinate, inflicted on Floyd a heavy fine, with branding, whipping, and the pillory. The Commons took the initiative, but the Lords inflicted the sentence, and Hallam cites the case as illustrating the indefinite right of Parliament to exercise jurisdiction over even those not its members and for offences not directly against the House.

CRIMINAL ANIMALS.

If one of the animals entertained by others at Chicago the other night had caused the death of one of its hosts, the human members of the symposium might, by digging up an old law, have brought the offender to legal trial. For ages animals were tried just as men and women now are. Regarded as guilty of a criminal offence, they were placed in the dock, with counsel against them and counsel for their defence. If found guilty sentence of banishment or death by exorcism and excommunication followed. Many a pig and cow died without knowledge of the distinguished process to which they owed their exit from the world. The last public trial of this character in France had a cow for its victim, and ended in the execution of the beast. One of the most remarkable of these incidents was an action against insects. This lasted two-and-forty years, and in the end was compromised, the appellants agreeing to give up a certain portion of land and its products to the invincible insects.

CAT-WORSHIP.

It does not appear whether animals have ever had to take their trial in this manner in China. They ought, seeing that it lies with them to bring accusations against human beings. To this very hour the Chinese believe that if you commit any crime against certain animals—cats, for example—the soul of that animal will take possession of you until the offence has been purged Great is the power of imagination. A servant-girl, unmindful of tradition, put to death a cat and its three kittens. In a short while she was taken violently ill. Her mistress, suspecting the cause from the fact that the maid was scratching and mewing, apostrophised the body of the dead cat, demanding to know why it thus tormented the girl. The spirit of the cat, speaking by way of the girl's mouth, denounced the quadruple murder. The whole story was told by the girl in the character of the cat. Then she expired in violent convulsions.

QUALIFIED DEAFNESS.

It is hard on a prisoner that if a juryman break faith and leave court to get refreshmants that prisoner should have to undergo a second trial. In a recent case it was rather a benefit than otherwise, as the prisoner was acquitted at the second time of asking. But what of the juror? He seems to have escaped scot-free. Some judges are always on the pounce where tricky jurymen are concerned. "Are you very deaf?" whispered Baron Alderson to a juryman who pleaded hardness of hearing as a disability. "Yes, my lord, very deaf," was the answer. "Ah! so I perceive," replied the Baron. "But you are not whisper-deaf. Go into the box. The witnesses shall speak low." And the man went and did his duty

A MALADY OF MYSTERY.

The determination of the Board of Agriculture to make a real attempt to stamp out glanders in London and other populous centres will have a more direct appeal to the imagination of the man in the street when he knows that the malady is one which may be communicated to himself. It is a horrible decease, and mysterious. In general it assails only animals with an undivided hoof—the horse, mule, and ass. Pigs certainly are immune, so are birds; but there is a difference of opinion as to whether cattle and sheep can withstand the virus. The men most likely to be affected are horse-keepers, cavalrymen, and veterinary surgeons. But we now know that glanders is communicable from man to man, which intensifies the seriousness of the evil. The virus may be admitted into the system by way of a cut or by inhalation. One glandered horse may infect a drove, and poison every man with whom it comes in contact.

POINTS OF VIEW.

"We don't stab now, we sneer instead."—E. R. Punshon, in "Rhoda in Between."

Philosophy is our chosen means of happiness—when we have no other.—Jules Mary, in "Le Fils dun Voleur."

An index expurgatorious, for children as for adults, does little more than provoke curiosity and stimulate interest.—"Nation" (New York).

It is one of the discoveries of modern times, with their rising standard of life and of comfort, that men need to learn how to use their leisure as well as how to earn their livings.—"Morning Post."

To dismiss a servant for political action at election time is punishable with severe penalties, but to dismiss him at any other time for the same or any kindred offence is just as reprehensible.—"Speaker."

To peasant proprietor, with a few acres and a cottage of his own, develops an individualism of character and policy which is invincible, and makes the best foundation of a stable State known in history.—"Globe."

Position, wealth, importance, do not necessarily confer taste, and the boudoir where once was found "David Copperfield" and "Vanity Fair" now harbours the literary provender of the servants' hall.—"Daily Mail Books Supplement."

Death is to Thought like an old rag woman—an old woman who goes about backyards and gathers into her filthy sack what is worn out and rotten, the useless fragments, but at times impudently filches the strong and healthy.—Maxim Gorky, in the "Speaker."

Various classes of people are supposed to be paid more for "head work" than for manual labour; but, in fact, much of what we call manual labour requires vastly more intellect and character than a good deal of what is called intellectual work. Generally the very fallacious test is whether a man wears a black coat and a silk hat. If this superstition were to die out, it would be better for many wearers of these articles and for "working men," and all classes would stand in a truer relation to one another.—"Saturday Review."

There is a melancholy tone in literature just now, and in women's writings it is very strongly marked. This fact, however, seems to illustrate a phase of thought rather than reflect human nature. The pens of women have been captivated by a kind of philosophy which they could never have evolved, and which gives little scope to their natural ability. It is outside the power of the imagination to conceive of a feminine Swift. That great morose genius could have no parallel in the opposite sex. . . . . Who in the world would show any sympathy to an habitually depressed and pessimistic woman? She may be so lucky as to find one of her own sex who will continue to feel affection for her, but she will not find one of the other.—"Spectator"

PASSENGERS PER S.S. VORWAERTS.

List of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Verwaerts, to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. D. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. B.—at 5.15 p.m. sharp to-day.

Bawle Evans Major & Mrs	Leber Miss
Bois Mr & Mrs F W	Marchand Mr J
Bois Miss	Nugent Miss
Davies Miss R	Nicholson Miss
Ewart Mrs	Peard Miss
Gardenigo Bisio Comm	Spearman Major and Mrs A
King J Mr	Winkler Mr and Mrs
Leber Mrs	

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UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE —AND— SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

H.M. The Queen of Greece
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Hohenloke
H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Greece
H.H. Princess Windischgraetz
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
H.I.H. Prince George of Greece
H.I.H. Princess di Sipino
Princess Anna Hohenloke, &c.

H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes :—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

MRS. LANGTRY writes: "Previous to using 'Harlene' my hair had become brittle, and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for eighteen months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend 'Harlene' too highly."

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Rich Shortbread Rings
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Assorted Apricot, Cherry and Greengage Flavors.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichery.

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SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

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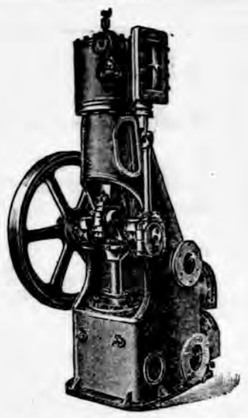

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THE CURE FOR YOUR DISEASE Delivered Free—Free for the Asking—Free to You.

To the sick—the suffering—to every man and woman victim of organic disease—local trouble or broken general health—Dr. Kidd's offer of free treatment is given in the absolute faith and sincere belief that these words will stop disease, cure it and lift you up again to health and vigor. There is no reason why you should not get well if you will only bring yourself to take the free test treatment of these wonderful remedies, no matter what your doubts may be.

I Want the Doubters

I want to give them the proof—the evidence and the glory of new life in their own bodies—and I want to pay the cost of this proof—all of it—to the very last cent—myself.

I have put my life into this work—I hold the record of thousands of cures—not "some better"—but thousands of desperate sufferers, hearty and strong and big and well; and their letters are in my hands to prove every word I say. Rheumatism, kidney troubles, heart disease, partial paralysis, bladder troubles, stomach and bowel troubles, piles, catarrh, bronchitis, weak lungs, asthma, chronic coughs, nervousness, all female troubles, lumbago, skin diseases, scrofula, impure blood, general debility, organic vital ailments, etc., are cured to remain and continue cured.

No matter how you are, no matter what your disease, I will have the remedies sent to you and given into your own hands free, paid for by me and delivered at my own cost.

These Remedies Will Cure

They have cured thousands of cases—nearly every disease—and they do cure and there is no reason why they should not cure you—make you well—and bring you back to health and the joy of living!

Will you let me do this for you—will you let me prove it—brother and sister sufferers? Are you willing to trust a master physician who not only makes this offer but publishes it and then sends the test and proof of his remedies without a penny of cost to anyone except himself?

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYST

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

WRITING of the Glastonbury thron, a weekly contemporary asserts that on January 5 (old Christmas Eve) the "tree assumes a coat of snowy blossom." This is a statement which should be received with caution. Has any one ever seen the thron covered with bloom in the early days of January? Those who write of it thus do not, as a rule, speak from personal experience.

London, indeed, in his "Arboretum et Fruticetum," says that he received from Glastonbury in December, 1833, a thron branch in full blossom. The branch also bore ripe fruit. The original Glastonbury tree, the one formerly visited by pilgrims, it may be noted, was destroyed at the time of the Reformation. It is stated, however, that specimens of the same variety are still extant in certain parts of the country. Botanists class the Glastonbury thron as a variety of the common hawthron, calling it Crategus Oxycantha, var. præcox. Possibly its second flowering in December is due to the same cause which induces the laburnum to put forth a second crop of flowers in September and October.

The familiar leonids of November, and the perseids of August, are not the only star showers of the year. At several other periods in its orbit the earth passes through some part of a meteor swarm, and attracts some of these space wanderers to itself. January, for example, has its meteors, which may be looked for on the evenings of the 3rd and 4th. At these meteors seem to radiate from a point in the constellation Bootes they have been called Bootids. Unfortunately, owing to weather conditions, the Bootids cannot often bewell observed in this country. Mr. W. F. Denning, the well-known authority on meteors, in a letter to "Nature," calls attention to the fact thal very few real paths of the January Bootids have been computed. He urges all who have opportunity on the present occasion to make accurate observations.

Professor E. Rutherford, one of the leading exponents of the mysteries of radium, has given us the result of his investigations in a book entiteled "Radio-active Transformations." It is supposed that sach radio-active element throws off what are known as alphaparticles, and becomes thereby transformed into another element of the series. Hence in a radio-active mineral containing thorium, uranium, uranium-X, actinium, radium &c., each will contribute equally to the total activity. And there is much evidence that this is so, although there are some facts connected with actinum which are against this view. It has been shown, in fact that actinium does not contribute so much to the total effect as radium does. And the question arises, is the final result of the disintegation of radio-active compounds the metal lead? The fact that lead is invariably present in radio-active minerals has led to the suggestion that this is so.

It is to be noted that the above explanations are founded on the assumption that the atoms of the various elements concerned are continually breaking up—in other words, losing electrons. But if the atoms of the several elements found in radio-active minerals are thus continually passing into others, it is only reasonable to suppose that the atoms of all elements are doing so likewise. Only on the assumption that the atoms of some elements have a different constitution to that of the radio-active ones can we avoid such a supposition. And, if so, then every element ought to exhibit radio-activity. Again, if every element is radio-active, then should we not expect to find in radio-active minerals, not merely some half-dozen elements, but the whole series of known solid elements!

The received explanation of the genesis of one radio-active element from another introduces a difficulty into the general conception of matter. The atom of the one is supposed to pass into the atom of the other by giving up some of its electrons—the new element is one with fewer electrons in its atom. The genesis of the elements is thus from the more complex to the simpler, from the atom of many electrons to the atom of few. This is contrary to the gereral principles of evolution, and leaves up the difficult task of explaining how the complex original atom was formed. Starting with free electrons, we have to show why these should from the more complex rather than the simpler atoms. If, again, complex matter is continually running down to simpler, how is it that in these latter days of world history there is so much of the fromer left?

A local paper gives an interesting account of the manufacture of parchment in the old-fashioned town of Steyning, in Sussex. Lying under the shelter of the South Downs, and not far from where the river Adur cuts through this range, the staple industry of Steyning is the conversion of the skin of the sheep into parchment. It is said that the larger part of the parchment used by the Government is made here. Only a few of the skins brought to the factory are finally selected as good enough for parchment, the rest, it is said, are made into "chamois leather." The skin is split into two layers, the outer one is made into leather, and the inner into parchment, Under the name of Stanfanges, Steyning is mentioned in Doomsday Book.

Some important experiments on the preservation of ripe fruits by means of formalin have recently been carried out at the Jodrall Laboratory, Kew. If the fruit is one which is eaten without peeling, as the strawberry or raspberry, it is, first of all, immersed for ten minutes in cold water containing three per cent. of commercial formalin. It is then taken out, and allowed to remain five minutes in cold water. If the fruit is one of which the skin or rind is not eaten, the latter treatment is omitted. It was found that damsons thus treated kept nine days, Victoria plums five days, black currants five days, and red currants four days longer than fruit not so treated. Pitted or slightly diseased apples thus treated were found to keep several weeks longer. It is pointed out that the spoiling of ripe fruit is often due to the various bacteria and ferments occurring on their surfacae. The development of these is prevented by the formalin. It is suggested that the use of formalin may render it possible to bring certain perishable ripe fruits from distant countries.

The recent disastrous flooding of the Imperial Valley by the overflowing of the Salton Sink calls attention to an interesting natural feature in that part of America. The Salton Sink is a great depression lying between the Rockies and the Coast Range, and just north of the Gulf of California. At no very distant date, geologically speaking, the sea extended up to the head of this depression, where is situated a lake known as the Salton Sea. The river Colorado bringing down its vast quantities of silt converted this arm of the sea into land. The immense fertility of this great valley has led in recent years to its settlement by a number of farmers, some 12,000 people being employed there in agricultural pursuits. In order to irrigate the lands a channel was cut from the Colorado, and the water was led by a system of canals over some 100,000 acres. But the floods in the river widened the gap, and through it the stream emptied itself into the valley. Some 30,000 acres of rich land were washed into the Salton Sea, four-fifths of the town of Mexicale was washed away, and millions of tons of salt were buried in silt. With much labour, and at great expense, the engineers managed to build a dam across the gap, and turn the waters of the Colorado into their old channel. This was accomplished last November, but the river has now broken through again a mile below the old gap. The work of damming will have to be recommenced.

Writing to the "Standard" in reference to the reported cures of sleeping sickness by injections of atoxyl, Sir Patrick Manson observes: "I may say that until we know more about trypanosoma infection in man it is premature to conclude that these cures, if they are cures, are attributable to the drug or to Nature I have used, the drug in three cases. All are very much improved and in two the parasite can no longer be found in the blood; but whether the drug has caused the amelioration or whether this is permanent, is quite another matter. I see that the credit of introducing atoxyl has been attributed to several Continental physicians, among others to Koch. Atoxyl was first used and recommended for the cure of trypanosomiasis in man, of which sleeping sickness is a phase, by Dr. H. Wolferstan Thomas, of Liverpool."

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Major E. H. Hills, C.M.G., Royal Eng., to inspect and report upon the Survey Departments now working in the Protectorates of British East Africa and Uganda. Major Hills will leave for Mombasa on Wednesday. On the completion of the abovementioned work he will proceed to Colombo to make a similar inspection in Ceylon.

THE Congress of Indian Music lately held at Jullunder has had the effect of starting some discussion in the Indian Press of Northern India in reference to the position and prospects of musical culture among the Indian community. Many efforts have been made during the past few years to revive the practice of indigenous music, and the annual gatherings of practitioners on the traditional instruments are intended to encourage the movement. Commenting on the situation and the attempts at revival, the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika contrasts the universality of musical education in the West with its meagre cultivation in India. Our contemporary suggests that the main reason is the difficulty of Indian music. It is so difficult, we are assured, "that without a severe course of training, extending over ten or twelve years, no one can learn the art so as to be able to call himself a musician. The higher music is so intricate, nice, and subtle that it is almost beyond the capacity of ordinary men to master it."

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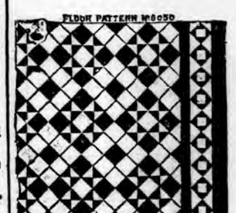

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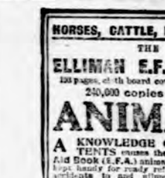

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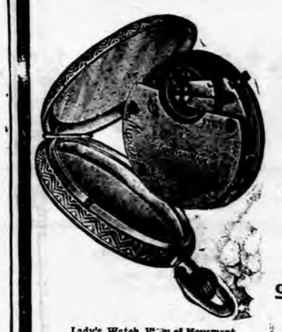

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